The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,767 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3273	700	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	500	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS ..	T. Andrianich	2,800 450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

WANTED an English trained NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a small Municipal Dispensary at Trimbuk. Pay Rs. 25. Apply personally before 1st September 1886, to

MR. G. W. SCOTT,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Nasik.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay. Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 14-8, pints Rs. 8-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 11-8 per doz. Pints Rs. 6-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties. Easy of digestion and of exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for convalescents and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS,
PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES,
ROLLING PRESSES.
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
DISHES, CARD MOUNTS,
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet	0	15
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	0	15
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0	15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2	14
Excelsior Tobacco, Fiske cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet..	1	2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do. ..	1	2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb	2	4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....	1	0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. pkt. per pkt. / 2 lb. pkt. per pkt. / 5 lb. catties per catty	1 6 / 2 12 / 6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in ½ lb. packets ..... per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets ..... per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)..... 1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest..... "	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE. { 1 in 1 lb. pkt. per packet / 1 in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0 / 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD, a small broken leaf Tea..... per lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trades.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" Overland Summary,
" Weekly Budget,
" Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma an flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER.
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.

Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S, CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,

DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash...	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
Do. by Stone and Son, per dozen cash	" 6 8	" 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz. cash	" 6 8	" 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	" 8 0	" 5 8
KILDER KINS ... ...each	" 32 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs.	a.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case...	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10	0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3	0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1	4
0 in. do. do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers .	6	8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7	0
Constricted Stem Registering	4	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace ....from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace ....from	7	0
Silk Lace ....from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ....from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine .....from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ....from	7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make.....	7	8

PANTS OR DRAWERS.

Brown Merino ....from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ....from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns.....from	9	0
International do. .....from	3	0

SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks .....per doz. pair	11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes .....per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21	0

PLAIN COLORS DRABS.

Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. .....from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear .....per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors .... from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	.....	10-0
Turnpin do.	"	36	"	25	"	 10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	"	40	"	25	"	 10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	"	25	Tortoiseshell		.....	16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		.....	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars						5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors						8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors						8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted).....	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case.....	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted).....	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted).....	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop.....	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop.....	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model) ...	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter.....	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head.....	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory,—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 21st AUGUST, 9 P.M.

CONCERT OF KARNATAKI MUSIC,

BY

USTAD SUNDERRAO OF TANJORE.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Front Rows, Re. 1; Back, As. 8.

Tickets may be had at the *Indu Prakash*, the *Daftar Ashkara* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* offices, at the Native General Library, and also from the Undersigned.

SHAMRAO VITHAL.
MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.
KASSIMALI ALIRAJA.

QUADRILLE PARTY

will be given

AT THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL, G. I. P. RY.,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst.

Commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets Rs. 2, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretary or at the door.

H. DUNK, Hon. Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CAUTION.

THE "SALFORD PUMP" is made only by WILLIAM TURNER, of Salford, Manchester, England, and every pump bears his name and the words, "THE SALFORD PUMPS." Beware of cheap and worthless imitations.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS as also GRAIN OR OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
" 1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,579,878 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4,049,15 14 1
1878 ..... £2,545,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
4, Hummum-street.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,

BEST DEPOT

OF

INDIAN OILMANSTORES,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY

FOR 50 YEARS.

AWARDED MEDALS

AT

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,

AT

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,

AND

AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED

AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,

AND

AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette

Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs. a. 1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"ARSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WASHING TABLE, toilet sets in the latest designs Rs. 12. Also cheap sets, Rs. 4-8. Crockery, Glassware, Electroplated ware, Cutlery. Very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES! ICES! Wines and spirits, of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, European, Eurasian, or West Indian. Apply to Mrs. CODINGTON, Satara.

WANTED TUITION, by a Gentleman to teach Gujrati to Europeans, or can give tuition to boys preparing for Matriculation. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Rose, Pistachio, and Raspberry Cream. French and English Confectionery. Crystallized Fruits. Ham and Bacon, ans. 12 per lb.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEWMARKET—Ready-made Ulsters for Ladies, very stylish and economical—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade and Church-gate Corner.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

INDENT CLERK.—WANTED at once a Parsee of experience in hardware and metal trades. Apply by letter E. E., *Bombay Gazette*, enclosing testimonials.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band, 9th Bombay Infantry. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded to the Band President, 9th Bombay Infantry, Aden.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

SEWING MACHINES.—An immense stock of every description, and for all purposes from the best makers, with all the latest improvement and attachments.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

A BARGAIN.—A new pattern C. I. Rotary Tricycle, by Rudge, with Lamp, Bell, and Case, recently imported, and in excellent order. English cost price, £25, to be sold for Rs. 240.—S. B., Great Western Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDAR SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 21, 24 & 28 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pasta, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay,

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Ridenne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze, &c. Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered.—M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo Street or Parell Works.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., sale to commence at 2 p.m.

On account and risk of whom it may concern.—

6 casks containing English rich cut glassware, such as soda and ½ pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, water carafis, ruby and blue color water jugs, tankards and goblets, ice plates, dishes, finger basins, globes, shades, and various designs, and patterns of vases, &c.

5 Casks of ox tongues.

1 Box Vanilla sticks.

The property of a European gentleman containing binocular, a box of mathematical instruments, Abney's level optical square straight edge, T square slopes, spirit level, measuring chain, color box, brushes, &c.

On a date hereafter to be named, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room the valuable medical library of the late Dr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee, of the Surgeon-General's Department.

Catalogues will be published, and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 25 of 1885.

Kullianjee Ruttonjee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holy Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Premchund Roychund, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from the Plaintiff abovenamed and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Premchund Roychund (the defendant abovenamed) the undersigned will at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 1st and 6th days of September, 1886, respectively, sell by public auction at the respective premises the following properties unless in the meanwhile they are disposed of by private contract:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1886. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Vithulwaddy on the Northern side of Chumpagully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 794 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 1,520, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Parrachund Sobhagchund, on or towards the east by the house of Pranjeewan Assoram, on or towards the south by the public passage called Chumpagully, and on or towards the west by the house of Jootha Premjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 46.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1886, on the premises at Surat.

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Nan Pura, in the city of Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, containing by admeasurement 17,194 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Surat under Survey No 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel, on or towards the west by the property of Dossibai, dauvher of Dossabhoy Pestonji, on or towards the north by the property of Gopaljee and Kadurjee, sons of Khandoo Hurry Vassun, and on or towards the south by the road leading from Hasgate to Ghod Dodgate, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or the plaintiff's attorney's, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw at their office, No 7, Rampart Row Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MAHARAJA DULEEPSING'S CARRIAGES.

1 Handsome light canoe-shaped Baronche, by Alderbert, of Long Acre, in very good order.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, with brake, convertible into a waggonette.

And a set of English-made brass mounted double harness. Apply to

JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOARD OF REVENUE OF GOA.

THE Board of Revenue of Goa, hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of 550 tons of COAL, CARDIFF and NEW CASTLE, in two equal parts for the use of the steam launches belonging to that Government.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Bombay, up to the 24th instant, on which day the tenderers are invited to be present at 3 o'clock p.m.

The delivery of the coal to be made at the Depôt of the Flotilla Department at Panjim.

The conditions and particulars will be made known to the tenderers from this date up to the 24th instant at the Portuguese Consul's Office, Forbes Street, 9, Fort.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.

Absolutely safe from explosion.

Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.

The moment work is done expenses stop.

No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE

AT

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION OF THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE,

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided.

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Ecbon and Co. Umballa and Kasauli.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,100,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And to Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 68 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 50 0	" 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	" 59 0
Dry Kiite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Doideshcimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leistraumiloh	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE

Braunsberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncastoler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" ...	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.
Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Lit Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafite	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barroyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WINE.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	"

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Stars { Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, gold capsules	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 36 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 dos. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky	*** Rs. 24 0	
"	* " 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 6 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino, a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles	40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	16 0	..
Finest do	20 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 29, Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
" ½ do.	1 0
" 2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 0 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn " 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef " 2 lbs.	0 12
do. " 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues " ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated List on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188

2,047 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 7 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 7 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do. per piece	1 0 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Salt, country, per lb	0 4 6
Do. do. English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	1 0 0
Do. middling, each	0 12 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 10 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	4 0 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0
Partridges, each	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	1 0 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Doves, per pair	0 7 0
Quails, per dozen	0 10 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 8
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 0 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 8
Bajri Do. per lb	0 0 7
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 14 0
Babool, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	7 0 0
Do. do. per maund	0 4 0
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 4 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	3 12 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 2 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 5 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. small, per maund.	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Do. Poona or Surat, largo, per maund	1 2 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. do. small, per maund.	0 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 1 0
Do. red, per seer	0 1 0
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Turnips, large per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 9
Green Peas, per seer	0 0 9
French Beans, per seer	0 0 6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 4 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 1 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 4 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, small, per pair	0 5 0
Bonie, large, per dozen	2 8 0
Ghoul, large, each	4 0 0
Do. small, each	3 8 0
Bhing, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small	0 5 0
Prawns, large per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 6
Bumlows, per score	0 1 3
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 3
Crabs, each	0 0 6
Lobsters, each	0 1 6
DRY FISH—	
Surmaye, large, each	1 0 0
Pelah, large, each	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 1 3
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Dongry fish, each	0 1 3

GRAIN—	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per pharra	3 8 0
Gram, Jambooseer, per pharra	3 6 0
Do. Ghoghary, per pharra	2 12 0
Do. Ghautee, per pharra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per pharra	2 12 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per pharra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per pharra	3 0 0
Do. Cutch, per pharra	2 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per pharra	3 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per pharra	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per pharra	5 8 0
Do. common, per pharra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per pharra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra	1 10 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per pharra	2 2 0
Do. (old), per pharra	2 0 0
Oats, per pharra	6 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra	2 10 0
Linseed, per pharra	6 4 0
Maine, per pharra	2 0 0
Moong, per pharra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	4 4 0
Mussoor, per pharra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per pharra	3 4 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per pharra	2 8 0
Peas, per pharra	3 8 0
Toor, per pharra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per pharra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra	2 10 0
Warree or Veragoo, per pharra	4 0 0
Kong, per pharra	3 0 0

FRUITS—	
Pine Apple, large	0 12 0
Do. small	0 6 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	1 4 0
Melons, Musk, large, each	0 3 0
Do. do. small, each	0 1 6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 6
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1 0 0
Mangoes, Afose	6 0 0
Do. Common, per dozen	2 8 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Pears, per dozen	0 8 0
Apples, Cashmere	3 8 0
Do. Mangalore, per dozen	2 8 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 14 0
Custard Apples, per seer	1 0 0

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 3
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle.	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

	As. Pies.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1 6 each
Do. Half do. " 7½ "	0 9 "
White Twist and Rolls " 13 "	2 0 "
Plain Brown Loaves, " 15 "	1 3 "
Servants' Brown do. " 14 "	1 0 "

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight.

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

Flour, per Seer,	1st sort	Rs. 0 1 3
Rolong "	"	" 0 1 3
Flour "	2nd sort	" 0 1 0
Rolong "	"	" 0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

(If chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

236-86—In person—Chabildas Lulloobhoy vs C A Turner—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

163-86—Hore, C and B—Hajee Ebrahim T. Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c. vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and C.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.

190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

138-84—Balkrishna and B—Nanabhai Gunputrao, &c., vs Achrulbai and others—M M Munshi, and T and D.

Long Causes.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhoy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·724
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	370
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	7·93
" year	88·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th Aug.	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ballaarat (s), from Sydney ; and Inchgarvie (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Maharaja (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Renfrew (s), Naples ; and City of Carthage (s), Liverpool.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 14th August shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,393 in receipts.

THE GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—The sports for to-day are postponed on account of the state of the ground, until Thursday, the 20th instant.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of an old Mahomedan, name unknown, who while passing along Erskine Road suddenly fell down in a fit, and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Chairman ; Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C.S.I., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Messrs. Rahimtulla N. Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Javerilal Umiashunker. Merely routine business was disposed of.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.—The case of Miss McLaughlin *vs.* George O'Brien Carroll, in which the accused stood charged with a criminal offence, was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in Chambers. Mr. Little, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the defence. The result of the proceedings was that the accused Carroll was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and at the expiration of the term of imprisonment, the accused to be brought back before the Magistrate, and then to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance, and two sureties in a sum of Rs. 500 each, to keep the peace for six months.

HARNESS FOR THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WUDWAN'S SIX-IN-HAND.—Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the saddlers, have just completed an order from the Thakore Saheb of Wudwan for sets of harness for a six-in-hand. This is the first time that such an order has been executed in Bombay. The harness is made of fine English leather with silver mountings, and all hand sewn. The Thakore Saheb's crests and monograms combined, designed by the company, embellishes the harness in no less than sixty-six places, and is all in silver. As the harness is made, the leaders will be driven from the trace buckles of the wheelers. The sets are very well done, and reflect great credit on the firm, which has completed the order, with native labour, under European supervision, in a couple of weeks' time. They can be seen in the shop for a few days before being despatched to the Thakore Saheb.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE FORT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bazaar Gate Street, on the bodies of Cheema, woman, and Simboo Dowlutta, aged respectively 22 and 25 years. The two deceased on Tuesday, while engaged with other labourers in house No. 71, were ordered to remove the *Debris* in the passage between two houses, which had fallen there long ago. On the side of the passage was a dwarf wall, about 5 feet high. They removed about ten cart-loads during the day, and while proceeding with the work at about 5 p.m. the wall suddenly fell in and buried the two deceased and two other labourers. Two of the labourers were removed from the *debris* of the fallen wall but slightly injured, and the other two on being removed were found dead. The verdict was that the death of the two deceased was caused by their having been suffocated under the *debris* of a wall which had accidentally fallen upon them.

STABBING A FAITHLESS FRIEND.

AT the Police Court on Tuesday, Manuel Pereira, a Goanese clerk, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, by Mr. Inspector O'Connor, of the Railway Police, charged with having caused grievous hurt on Monday evening with a knife to Clements Stephens D'Cunha, *alias* Clements Stephens, a clerk in the G. I. P. R. offices. It appeared that some time ago Pereira took D'Cunha, who was out of work, into his house, and also got him employment in the railway. Both lived together very peaceably, till Pereira found his quondam friend making love to Mrs. Pereira. They quarrelled and D'Cunha, or as he called himself Clement Stephens, went to live at Callian, but not alone, Mrs. Pereira accompanying him. Pereira often appealed to D'Cunha to send back his wife, but he refused to do so. The injured husband then took a trip to Callian in order to take a summons out against Stephens for enticing away his wife, but there appeared to be some hitch in the matter, and no summons was granted. Pereira then decided to revenge himself in some way on Stephens, and ascertaining what train the latter usually left in for home, watched and followed him on Monday evening to the Bori Bunder Station. Stephens entered a second-class carriage with a friend some time before the train was timed to leave, and the accused followed him. He again asked Stephens whether he would send Mrs. Pereira back to him. Stephens carelessly told him he would not, and advised him to take a summons out, as otherwise to he refused part with Mrs. Pereira. On this Pereira put his hand under his coat and drew out a large carving knife from his belt, and stabbed Stephens in the chest about four inches over the right breast. Pereira then got out of the carriage and ran to the entrance to the station, Stephens following him. No one took notice of the two, and by the time the injured clerk reached a railway sepoy and asked him to catch Pereira, the latter had effected his escape. He was, however, subsequently arrested, and Stephens removed to the European General Hospital. His wound was dressed, but he refused to stay, and went home yesterday ; however, he was forced to return to the hospital, where he now is. The Magistrate adjourned the case till the 26th, remanding Pereira to jail.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

RE SHAIK MOOSA ABDOOL LATIFF.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin moved for an interim order for the insolvent. Mr. Starling, on behalf of trustees appointed by insolvent over certain property of his, supported the application. The learned counsel stated that insolvent had filed suits against two persons, guaranteeing the costs, and his presence was necessary to explain the accounts in his books.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,29,000, and yet the insolvent had not deposited a single book with the Official Assignee. The application should not be granted until insolvent had deposited his books and presented a proper schedule. The insolvent alleged that although his liabilities were large, the outstanding debts due to him were larger, namely Rs. 4,92,000, but his debtors would not pay him, among them being the firm of Hurrivalabhdas Cullandas, who were alleged to owe him a lakh of rupees, but who claimed to be creditors of his. Mr. Lang said the schedule was entirely fictitious ; and no interim order should be granted until the insolvent presented a proper schedule and lodged all his books with the Official Assignee.

The Judge said he should not be acting in the interest of the creditors by refusing the interim order, and thus leave the insolvent to go into trading or be put into prison ; for he would be wanted to assist the Official Assignee in realising the assets. After a lengthy discussion, his Lordship granted an interim order, requiring insolvent within a week to amend his schedule, which was not a proper schedule. A rule *nisi* was also granted, calling upon the trustees of the insolvent to show cause why they should not deposit the books with the Official Assignee.

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy, asked for a rule *nisi* requiring the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not withhold payment of the dividends due in respect of certain claims against the estate, with an interim injunction. A similar order had been made by his Lordship in another matter. At present the learned counsel asked only for a rule *nisi*, which would be argued next week.

Mr. Macpherson, for Lalbai, said he had no objection to a rule *nisi* being granted, but he must object to an interim injunction. Lalbai was the widow and executrix of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, son-in-law of the insolvent, a creditor for three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lang, for Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, a son of the insolvent, supported Mr. Macpherson, objecting strenuously to an interim injunction on the application.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the dividend due to Lalbai would be about Rs. 21,000 on the three lakhs. The granting of the application would only cause a short delay, and the learned counsel's client was willing to give a guarantee for any loss which Lalbai might sustain ; whereas, if the dividend were meantime paid, the object of the present application would be defeated, and the learned counsel's client should not be able to get it back from Lalbai.

The Judge granted a rule *nisi* returnable next Wednesday ; and considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, granted an interim injunction on condition that Mr. Kirkpatrick's client deposited in Court a sum of Rs. 500 within three days as security for Lalbai's costs.

RE DEWJEE NENSEY AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE AMBEREE HEMJEE.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE RAMCHUNDER LUXMON AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE ROBERT FRANCIS COSTER.—The insolvent applied in person for an interim order, which was granted him.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AN INDIAN PILGRIM CITY.

THE *Times* has received from a correspondent at Bombay, some interesting information about Nasik, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, on the Deccan tableland, just above the Western Ghats. It is one of the great pilgrim cities—the Benares of Western India, the Jerusalem or Mecca of all pious Hindoos in the Bombay Presidency. The hills that surround it are full of sacred traditions ; its river, the Godavery, is almost as holy as the Ganges itself, and to bathe in the stream at its source, fourteen miles away, cleanses the believer from every sin. Hindoo pilgrims of both sexes flock in thousands to Nasik. They come from all parts and are of all ranks. Each pilgrim as he enters the town has to pay a small tax, and the receipts showed that 200,000 people had come and gone in the last eleven months. There are about five hundred special Brahmans, called Upadhyas, who keep large lodging and boarding houses, and claim to be the family priests of all pilgrim families. The victim is marched off to the Brahman's house, where he will find at least a hundred and fifty others. His bag of laboriously gathered rupees, hoarded for this supreme occasion, comes out, and a system of fees begins, which goes on until the pilgrim leaves or the bag is empty. After the first fee is paid, the various functions of the pilgrimage begin. He has first to fast for twenty-four hours, after which he goes to one of the many temples on the river bank with offerings of rice and flowers and clarified butter. Then, tired and exhausted with toil and travel and want of food, he is led into the river, and the fees begin again. Masonry pools have been erected in the bed of the stream for the bathers when the river runs dry ; one pool is more sacred than another, and each fresh bathing-place requires a special fee. He wishes not only to purge himself from sin, but also to free the souls of his ancestors. This again requires a special fee. The certainty of salvation, whether for himself or his fathers, entirely depends on the amount of his gifts. At last he is led out of the water, after hours of exposure, and he walks to the house in his wet clothes, perhaps richer in holiness, but certainly poorer in wordly wealth. He then can take his first meal. Raw vegetables in vast quantities, bread and rice are his food. He probably over-eats himself, his digestion is weakened by fasting and exposure, and his next experience is about of diarrhoea or dysentery, or even cholera. Cholera had a firm hold of Nasik the whole of that pilgrim year, and as one walked through the town and saw the dirt and smelt the smells, one only wondered why the disease should ever relax that hold.

The pilgrim is next sent off to Trimbuk, the sacred source of the sacred river, whither he is jolted in a bullock-cart, or has to walk, according to the state of his rupee-bag. At Trimbuk he bathes again, but this time not in the stream itself, but in a tank through which the river is supposed to flow. Here he must not only bathe but drink the water—almost, if not quite, stagnant water, where literally thousands have washed. The Collector of Nasik once took a bottle full of this water, and showed it to some of the leading Brahmans of the town. It was full of organisms. They needed no microscope, they were plainly visible to the naked eye. His pious friends only shrugged their shoulders and said that Paradise was worth gaining even at that price. The whole place is steeped in ignorance and superstition, out of which a handful of astute priests make their fortunes. There is not a pilgrim who comes but he honestly believes himself to be purified from sin by this bathing and drinking. There is an air of weary content on all their faces when the pilgrimage is over. Yet they have all left the earnings of years behind them, and have nothing to show for it save the little hermetically sealed brass cup of the holy water which each carries back to his friends. There is something else, unfortunately, they too often carry away with them. These pilgrim years at the various river-sources and other holy places of India are not only the signal of cholera at the place itself, as was the case at Nasik last year—they are also the means of distributing the disease all over India. The poor creatures live the most unhealthy of lives during their sojourn, and if they do not take the disease on the spot they constantly carry away the germs to develop in some distant village. The whole town is crammed with temples and shrines. Sacred bulls and cows parade the streets and dip their noses into the bowls of the grain shops with impunity. At a corner of the most crowded street of the town was a shrine with a misshapen little elephant god in the niche. A woman came to it, lit a little lamp, placed it before the god, and then walked twelve times round the shrine, paying no heed to the crowds of passers-by. If she bathed daily in the sacred stream and duly performed this rite for a week, the curse of barrenness would be removed from her. The correspondent's last sight as he drove away from the town was a mendicant ascetic in a yellow rag, who had carried his right arm straight upraised above his head for years until it had stiffened there. He used to go about the town all day long, crying, "Ram, ram, krishna, krishna ; hurree, krishna, hurree, krishna ; ram, ram," and so *da capo*.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S REPORT.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has just been issued containing Mr. Matthew Arnold's special report on certain points connected with elementary education in Germany, Switzerland, and France. After explaining the nature of his mission and giving a detailed statement of his observations, Mr. Arnold says :—

I was sent to make inquiries, and I have tried to give, as succinctly as I could, the result of them. That I should add recommendations was not in my commission, but I may be allowed, perhaps, to put forward one or two remarks which are very present to my mind in consequence of what I have seen. In the first place, the retention of school fees is not a very important matter. Simply from the point of view of a friend of education, there are advantages in their retention and advantages in their abolition, and the balance of advantage is decidely, in my opinion, on the side of retention. But we must remember, on the other hand, that there are some questions which it is peculiary undesirable to make matters of continued public discussion—questions peculiarly lending themselves to the mischievous declamation and arts of demagogues—and that this question of gratuitous popular schooling is one of them. How often, if the question becomes a political one, will declaimers be repeating that the popular school ought to be made free because the wealthier classes have robbed the poor of endowments intended to educate them. The assertion is not true, indeed ; what we call "popular education" is a quite modern conception ; what the pious founder, in general, designed formerly was to catch all promising subjects and to make priests of them. But how surely will popular audiences believe that the popular school has been robbed, and how bad for them to believe it, how will the confusion of our time, be yet further thickened by their believing I am inclined to think, therefore, that sooner than let free popular schooling become a burning political question in a country like ours, a wise statesman would do well to adopt and organize it. Only it will be impossible to organize it with the State limiting its concern, as it does now, to the popular school only ; and this can be so palpably shown to be a matter of common justice, that one need not despair of bringing even the popular judgment to recognize it. Secondly, there is a danger, perhaps, lest when we have got every elaborate and complete returns, and these returns shew a very satisfactory proportion between scholars in daily attendance and scholars on the books, a very satisfactory limit to the number of scholars allowed to each teacher, and a very satisfactory percentage of passes in the established matters of instruction, we should think that therefore we must be doing well with our popular schools, and that we have no cause to envy the popular schools abroad, and nothing to learn from them. On the contrary, the things on which we pride ourselves are mere machinery ; and what we should do well to lay to heart is that foreign schools with larger classes, longer holidays, and a school-day often cut in two, as we have seen, nevertheless on the whole give, from the better training of their teachers, and the better planning of their school course, a superior popular instruction to ours. And this brings me, thirdly and finally, to the point raised at the end of my first remark, and urged by me so often and so vainly ever since my mission abroad in 1859—our need to organize our secondary instruction. This is desirable in the interest of our secondary and higher instruction, of course, principally ; but it is desirable, I may say, it is indispensable, in the interest of our popular instruction also. Every one now admits that popular instruction is a matter of public institution and supervision ; but so long as public institution and supervision stop there, and no contact and correlation are established between our popular instruction above it, so long the condition of our popular instruction itself will and must be unsatisfactory.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH CONVENTION.

AFTER a week of protracted debates, the Anglo-Spanish Convention was finally voted by the Lower House of the Cortes shortly after three o'clock on Saturday morning, August 21. It is difficult (a Madrid correspondent says) to realize the perseverance which Senores Sagasta, Moret, and Camacho have had to display in order to overcome the repugnance of their own followers to treaties of commerce. In this country everybody expects protection from State funds or from the tariff when his products do not sell easily. Senor Sagasta intends to send the Bill to La Granja immediately for the royal sanction. It is stated that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Moret, and Sir Clare Ford, the British Minister, will at once to an agreement for the simultaneous execution of the treaty in August. A large number of manufacturers and others held a crowded puplic meeting on Sunday in the theatre at Barcelona. After several speeches had been delivered against the admission of British goods to the most-favoured-nation treatment, the meeting resolved, as a protest against the treaty, to call upon the representatives of Catalonia in both Houses of the Cortes to resign their seats. At the principal ports and towns connected with the British trade—namely, Bilbao, Huelva, Santander, and Cadiz, and in the wine-growing districts almost all over the kingdom, the intelligence that the Cortes had voted the Anglo-Spanish Treaty was received with much satisfaction.

COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary for India, on July 28, presented the prizes to the successful students of his institution, of which General Sir Alexander Taylor is the president.

The president, in opening the proceedings, said that the report for the year which he had to make was upon the whole a very satisfactory one. They had now completed their fifteenth session, and they were glad to learn from men who had held high official position in India that their fifteen years of hard and anxious work had met with a fair amount of success, to which the zeal and the capicity of the officers of the college had largely contributed. While congratulating themselves upon the past, however, they must not forget to look to the future. The two chief bodies of men engaged in the Public Works Department in India were the Royal Engineers and the Civil Engineers who had been educated at Cooper's Hill. The preliminary education of the men forming these two bodies was not the same. The general drift of opinion was in favour of the Cooper's Hill men, as far as regarded their preliminary training, but, on the other hand, it was said that the Royal Engineers could, in consequence of their strict military training, be more fully relied upon for carrying out their orders. He desired to draw the attention of those present particularly to this point, inasmuch as it was a great relief to a responsible and gener

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay at to-day's Board meeting reduced their minimum rate of discount on loans secured by Government Paper from 8 to 7 per cent. per annum. The movement having been quite anticipated creates no surprise, and in the open market the tendency is still easier, 5 per cent. being the quotation for loans for two months certain.

From Home the telegraphic advices continue to show very little animation in trade. Consols remain unaltered, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ higher at 100⅝. In Rupee Paper Reuter quotes an improvement of 3-16 in 4 per cents., but states at the same time that his prices are nominal.

The London General Produce markets are mostly unchanged, the only movement of any importance being a rise of 4s. per cwt. in Coffee. Wheat from Liverpool is reported 1d. per cental dearer to arrive, but this is scarcely borne out by private advices.

The Manchestor Piece-goods market is reported quiet with a decline of ¼d. per piece in Mulls and Jaconets, and ⅛d. to 1⅛d. per piece in Shirtings. Cotton in Liverpool, however, is quite unmoved, the sales yesterday having only totalled 7,000 bales, while prices remain unchanged both on the spot and to arrive. In New York ready Mid-Uplands yesterday was 1-16 cent lower, but Futures were unchanged.

Locally there has been no business in the staple worthy of notice. Prices are the same in every respect both for old stuff on the spot and new crop to arrive.

WHEAT has weakened slightly to-day. The firmness in freights, combined with very free supplies, is beginning to have some effect on the market. Current quotations are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-3-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-0-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0-0	„

SEEDS are not quotably altered. For Linseed we quote Rs. 7-1 ready. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 5-12½ for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,312 bales.
Wheat	34,856 „
Linseed	4,014 „
Rapeseed	1,217 „
Gingelly	1,109 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but very firm. For Liverpool, owing to the absence of tonnage, the quotation is quite nominal at 25s. to 27s. 6d. For the Continental ports 23s. 9d. remains the rate. Business is reported to have been done for Genoa, August loading, at 23s. 9d., for September 23s. 9d. and 23s. 6d., and for October at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at yesterday's rates, Reuter's reduction of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver having had no effect as being already discounted. There has been very little business doing, and the steadiness, so far as it goes, is probably more attributable to the fact of to-day being Council draft day than anything else.

Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Francs „ „	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous rates, Rs. 97½ for Fours, Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady generally. Bank of Bombays are very firm, having advanced to Rs. 712½. Press shares are quiet, Bombay, Colaba, and Prince of Wales being all Rs. 10 lower. Spinning Mills are steady, excepts perhaps Orientals, which are down to Rs. 550, and Prince of Wales which have receded to Rs. 85. Bombay-Burma Trading Companies shares have gone back to Rs. 3,025.

COMMERCIAL EXTRACTS.

We take the following from *Fair Play* :—

The recent "cornering" of Mysore West Mine shares contains such interesting and startling features that we feel sure an account of the transaction will be of interest to all our readers, and instructive to a large number of them. The birth of the Company is entirely due to a well-known ingenious promoter, Mr. Hartman, a gentleman always on the look out for something new for the benefit of his countrymen. He perceived that the Kaiser-i-Hind Mining Company owned some very valuable auriferous land, which, although so far yielding no profit to any persons but the promoters, was literally overstocked with gold which only waited to be contracted and utilized by some enterprising company. Mr. Hartman called upon two *confreres* in the person of another member of a foreign community, Mr. Cronheim—styled manager of the "General Stock Exchange," and a Mr. Walter Graham, of whose career—at least, under this name—nothing seems to be known, and secured their assistance for his scheme. Then the "Mysore West Mining Company" was started, and the first success may certainly be attributed to its title, which was just as unlikely to disclose the geographical position as the value of the mine. The pleasantest part of the business fell to Mr. Graham's share, who appeared as vendor of the land concession to the new Company, while Mr. Cronheim was burdened with the more difficult task of procuring subscribers to the new venture amongst those confiding classes of the community which comprise personal friends, retired tradesmen, and poor widows. His success in this operation was, however, so insignificant that it became necessary to alter the terms of the purchase time after time, until at last the cash payment of £50,000 originally stipulated dwindled down to £15,000, whereas the amount of fully paid-up shares to be allotted to the vendor was raised from £15,000 to £50,000. In this manner the schemers succeeded in overcoming the scruples of the Stock Exchange Committee, and had a settlement granted. But whereas, by the terms of the prospectus, of the total share capital of £125,000 only £125,000 should be issued in fully paid up shares, the latter category was now increased to £80,000 (being the above £50,000 and £10,000 the result of some other honest promoter's manipulation) thus limiting the issue of partly paid up shares to £65,000, which was, however, further reduced to only £15,000 in virtue of any other scheme, by which £50,000 partly paid shares were retained by the Company, and not made available for allotment. The purpose of this transaction now came to light. As the public had only subscribed to the extent of £7,000 shares, and the promoters were naturally determined to make money *conte qui conte*, they saw no other way open but to create a "corner." Mr. Cronheim's services were here again remarkable. He bought Mysore West shares through several brokers, who, on their part, induced various jobbers in the "House" to make prices in them. This was done in the ordinary way, and the jobbers became in the result "bears" to the extent of about 1,000 shares. Thus the "mine" was laid, and the explosion at hand on the settling day. The enterprising promoters secured the services of a black sheep amongst the duped jobbers, who consented to act for the trio on the promise of securing his shares. As the virtuous association of "Cronheim and Co." held in its own hands all available shares, and managed at the same time to bind down a few outside owners not to part with theirs, the market was cleared, the bears could neither borrow nor buy, nor were they able to come to terms with Cronheim, although offering fully paid up shares—which were, of course, nominally of higher value, in lieu of partly paid up ones. That could, of couse, not suit the "promoters," who wanted hard cash, and least of all Mysore shares, already as much as £8 premium per share was offered for partly paid up Mysore, while fully paid up shares were simultaneously 12s. 6d. discount a piece Mr. Cronheim was still immovable, and taking advantage of the rules of the stock exchange, he instructed his brokers to buy Mysore, and manage to have them "bid up" to outrageous prices. Although the feeling of the "House" was dead against such dealings, nothing could be done to stop the game. At last a broker, named Samuels, sold his shares on account of Hartman, at about £10 premium, and a man called Backer, a nominee of Cronheim's, disposed of a few more at similar prices. Now, at last, terms were offered by Cronheim to the bears, by which they were compelled to take against their will, at a small premium, large amounts of these most valuable "shares," far exceeding the number they wanted for friend Cronheim, although insisting upon faultless delivery, was, all along, overstocked with shares, and only too anxious to get rid of them. The poor "bears" having unsuccessfully applied to the company for an allotment, which was refused in spite of its distinct undertaking to issue, had no choice but to submit to almost any sacrifice. Some took about five times the number of shares they required, whereas others more wisely prefered to know at once what they were made to lose and paid each a lump sum down in settlement of the matter. This proves that Herren, Hartman, Cronheim, Graham, and their friends have already secured ample gold from the mine, though the discovery of that precious metal in the Mysore West Mine may be a doubtful matter of a far-distant future.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Khersonese, 1,710 tons, Captain R. Sleightholm, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 191 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain Wm. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 21), with a cargo of 3,240 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Capt. W. M. Grieve, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Anderson and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Ira A. Richards and three children, Mrs. Smith and infant,

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship, Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain W. Major, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Master Austino, Mr. White, Mr. Carnarro, and 100 crew of S. S. Decca.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Ballaarat, 2,167 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (July 21), with H. M's. China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. George Grant and infant, Captain and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. L. H. Everzaid, Mr. and Miss Twynam, Miss. Jones, Mr. Trevor, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Manchester, Mr. J. Hubbard, and Miss. C. Andrews, for Bombay, and Captain and Mrs. F. P. Taylor, for London.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1445	J. H. Willex....	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Ballaarat ..	..	.....	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Venetia	1608	Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Renfrew.....	1368	G. F. Legget.. ..	E	E. William & Co
„ Loodiana ...	2147	J. Turner	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Sunbeam ..	1154	Bone.....	G	.....
„ C. Mackay..	1432	J. Lowe	H J	Finlay, Muir&Co
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite.....	K	K., Nixon & Co.
„ D. Balduino.	3044	G. Dodero	L	Florio Rubatino & Co.
„ Merton Hall	..	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ China	1394	Fletcher	N	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida.....	..	.....	..	.....
„ Regius	2119	Kyall	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Waverly ..	2022	R. Calvert.....	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott.....	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
18	Ballaarat (s).....	Tomlin.....	Sydney, July 21.
	Inchgarvie (s)....	Sanders	Liverpool, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Maharaja (s).....	Wright	Coast and Calcutta.
	Renfrew (s)	Legget	Naples.
	City of Carthage(s	Grieve	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Khersonese, Sleightholm, for Calcutta.
Steamer Henry Bolckow, Hughes, for Persian Gulf.
„ Agra, Major, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Java, for Persian Gulf.
„ Ancona, for China etc.
„ Aspatria, for Antwerp.
„ Venitia, for China etc.

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price Rs. 875, or with one Pedal Rs. 825.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATTS—August 3, at Bechenham, Kent, the wife of G. K. Watts, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., West Berar Division, Akola, of a son.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—August 13, at Cults, near Aberdeen, R S Duncan, of R S Duncan and Co, Calcutta. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—August 13, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Graham Young, of a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON—August 16, at Abu, Francis Robert, youngest son of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, aged 17 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAUGHTON—August 13, at Goslundo, the wife of W R Haughton, Res Engineer, E B S Ry, of a daughter.
MUIRHEAD—August 14, at Benares, the wife of Mr John Riton Muirhead, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a son.
POWNES—August 10, at Lucknow, the wife of James Pownes, Esq, of a son.
TUPPER—August 11, at Simla, the wife of C L Tupper, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MONIES—AMMAN—August 10, at St Luke's, Dinapore, by the Rev Graham Sandbery, Alfred Monies to Lilly Minnie, eldest daughter of the late William T R Amman.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

THE *Times* has commenced to give an account of "Some of the India Office Records." The reviewer has not proceeded far, but he has in his first paragraph given some striking indications of the wealth of the material which the India Office has in its keeping. In the collection with which alone he concerns himself,—"those dusty heaps of untied and unsorted papers which have been recently reduced to a state of order"—there are no fewer than twenty-two thousand documents, of which at least 15,500 form a distinct addition to our sources of information about English enterprise in India between 1660 and 1820. They may best be described as the loose paper collection, but their looseness has not prevented Mr. Danvers and his assistants from arranging them in a convenient and accessible way, so that we are told, "the finger can be put at once on any given paper." This is a beneficent advance upon the chaos of other days, when the literary wealth of the India Office was so much paper whose destiny seemed to lie uncertainly between the butterman, the editor and the maker of history. The butterman will even now probably get his share, but Mr. Danvers has taken care that he shall have nothing beyond his due, which is limited it seems to about five thousand papers, duplicates of documents already bound, bills of lading and other commercial papers which the most prolonged statute of limitations would not endow with use and actuality. Apparently there is the widest variety, both in value and in character, in the material which has been rescued from disorder. But the editor and arranger of records has no analogue to the *de minimis non curat lex* of the lawyers. He cares very much for the "little things" of the muniment room, and despises no document unless its despicableness is written large upon the face of it. They will often, at least, serve to fill in a crevice in the wall of the historic edifice, if indeed a corner stone for a new structure, or the keystone of an arch reared at great toil and waiting for it for completion may not now and again be found in them. The India Office is often enough subjected to the censure of critics in this country, who hold that if it had to draw upon the English taxpayer for its expenditure instead of upon the Indian, it would be a more economically administered department than it is. But money spent within reason in realizing the rich literary estate which has lain dormant in the archives of the India Office will not be grudged by the most rigid of Indian economists. No matter where the material may be—whether at Poona or in the Secretariat at Bombay, in Madras or in the India Office—it is a false economy which, because there is no obvious promise of an immediate return, would refuse reasonable outlay upon work of thoroughly national and permanent interest such as this is. We may detect the signs of a coming taste for original historic inquiry in this country in recent complaints in the native press that the history of India under British rule has not yet been presented by a native writer. People who are thus yearning for a history told from a new standpoint are not likely to object to a continuance of the efforts which have been made by the Master of the Rolls and the custodians of the records at the India Office, and notably of late by Mr. Forrest in Bombay, for making the stock of historical material easy of access to every one bent upon independent historical research.

Of the substantial value of work of this kind one telling instance may suffice. In the papers which Mr. Danvers' labours have converted from rubbish into well-ordered *memoires pour servir* are to be found the only contemporary records known to be in existence of the early connection of the East India Company with Mocha and Tellicherry. It is not mere *dilettantism* which leads a Government in India or a Department at home to appreciate the value of material of this sort, and to exercise a wise and faithful stewardship over the literary riches committed to its care. Something of a solemn trust grows out of the fact that the Governments in India and at home have in their keeping the stuff of which history is made. Even from the practical point of view an easy justification is at hand for an outlay which rescues from decay and brings within the reach of all who ask for them the papers relating to the early overland route which Mr. Danvers has classified. The old route may one of these days become once more at least a stage in the highway to India, but a highway in which the railway will replace the caravan; and whoever amongst the projectors of it failed to consult these papers would be depriving himself of easily available and possibly of valuable light. To us in Bombay nothing in the collection could be of much greater interest than the paper of instructions which the Duke of York, then High Admiral, issued to the Earl of Marlborough for the taking over of the island of "Bon Bay," as it is called in the document, when it was given as the dowry of Catherine of Braganza. The operation was one of the most important incidents in the "expansion of England," and it was meant to have something of that character. Lord Marlborough was not only told to come to Bombay, and receive it in possession from the Viceroy of Goa whom he was to convey hither from Lisbon, but he was instructed "to make the most exact observations you can of all advantages which may be secured to his Majesty or his subjects in those parts where you shall go, either by treaties with the several Princes of those countries, or by planting of spices in any places which shall or may be in the king's possession, and of the means of advancing trade and securing navigation in those parts." This, over the signature of "James," shows the part that the Admiralty was willing to play in those days for enlarging our borders and promoting our commerce.

The *Times* reviewer gives prominence to what he calls "a gem" in the shape of the record, by a very artless contemporary chronicler, of a defence which apparently needed telling by Macaulay as a pendant to the lay of Horatius. The Horatius in this case was a gunner named Ince, whose gallant defence of the fort of Anjengo, on the Malabar Coast, with no one to help him but a few invalids and women, deserves a more dramatic presentation than has been given it by one John Wallis, who wrote it down, on the brave gunner's narration, in 1727, about ten years after it happened. The native population around the Fort had risen against the English, and after murdering a number of traders who had gone to the Ranee's palace the record goes on :—"The gunner, a man of true courage and prudence, did wonders on this emergency by animating those with him to make a vigorous defence, even to blow up the magazine and perish that way rather than fall into the enemy's hands. And to his praise be it spoken as often as the enemy attempted the Fort (which they did several times thinking themselves so fine of carrying their design, that they endeavoured to scale it) he as often repulsed them, killing a considerable number of the enemy, which so discourag'd them that they quitted their design on the Fort and fell to plundering and burning the Timitts." This heroic resistance lasted for five months, when an expedition from Tellicherry relieved gunner Iuco and the handful of brave people who were with him. It is not often, of course, that a search in a heap of manuscripts will yield a find so splendidly illustrative of British pluck, but we should scarcely deserve to have men who can thus sustain the good name of England if we grudged the pains to bring their achievements to light and to give permanence to the record of them. These reprints, however, we owe to the *Times*, and not to the India Office, which is content that they should remain in manuscript, though made accessible and easy of reference by suitable cataloguing. It is a question whether the India Office might not with advantage follow the example of the Master of the Rolls, whose "Selection from the Records" relating to the East Indies give permanence and some measure of publicity to much exceedingly interesting matter. The India Office selections from Mr. Danvers' series of papers would necessarily be limited to a small percentage of the whole, but there seems to be matter in them which might profitably be printed. At all events let us hope that neither at the India Office nor at the seats of Government in India will the value of Indian archives be under-estimated as they were until recently, and that a *Custos Rotulorum* will ultimately have his right place in the public service.

IT would not be difficult for any one who has had experience of the financial routine of military administration to supply from his own knowledge illustrations of the awkward working of the system of financial centralization which, we have reason to believe, is destined for considerable modification at an early date. Take, for instance, the case of a General Officer commanding a Division, and the little petty questions he has to refer to his Commander-in-Chief. In some cantonment in his command, some wretched house in the bazaar is burnt down, and an application is made to rebuild it. Surely a General Officer would be a sufficiently high authority for this question to be decided by. But no, it must go on to Army Head-Quarters for decision there. Again, a man wants a few yards of ground within cantonment limits to cultivate perhaps with vegetables. This, too, must go to Head-Quarters. Then as to the expenditure of Cantonment Funds. Sanction, except for very temporary expenditure of small items, must always be obtained from higher authority. One would think that a General Officer, with experienced commanding officers, staff officers, and departmental officers, forming a committee, could be trusted to administer and expend to the best possible advantage for the public good the cantonment income. Perhaps there is no class of officer on whom the yoke of the Examiners falls so heavily and with so little consideration as on the officers of the Transport Department. A Transport officer has a large amount of executive work to do; in fact his duties, if the work is to be efficiently carried out, must be nearly all out of doors. And yet he is burdened with an enormous amount of correspondence, and has to submit returns and vouchers in vast numbers. If he pays great attention to his office work, animals and material will suffer and the troops will have an inefficient Transport, and will therefore be themselves inefficient. If on the other hand he devotes the proper amount of time to his executive work, he finds himself in a short time embroiled with examiners and coatrollers, flooded with objection statements, and told he is responsible for large sums of money because perhaps he cannot produce the *nerrick* rate signed by all sorts of officials of a district he passed through, or because perhaps vouchers are not in triplicate, or because there is some irregularity of returns. Now all this is very far from what it should be, and it is this system which involves the very constant failure of our Transport Service when it is largely called on. The one remedy for the evil is that matters of expenditure and accounts should be settled between the Transport Officer and his General Officer commanding, who could pass the expenditure by periodical orders. If anything extraordinary occurred in connection with the accounts it could be referred to the Controller. It will be a good thing for the army in India when the administration of our great military departments has shaken itself clear of the trammels of the Finance Department, for it will be seen that without increased expenditure a more healthy tone, greater self-reliance, and vastly increased efficiency will be the result.

THE Sirsi Sabha has not yet seen the end of its troubles, and judging from information that has reached us from official sources, the local pressure to which it has been subjected is being kept up with the same indiscriminate energy that resulted sometime ago in the removal of a luckless schoolmaster who had been guilty of the enormity of subscribing to its funds. Yet the Sabha professes itself a loyal body which interests itself in affairs of local administration, in which within certain limits it could give valuable assistance to Government. This being so its members think it should be encouraged rather than visited with official displeasure. What the Sabha now complains of is a new form of official intimidation. From a memorial which has been presented to the Governor-in-Council, it appears that a mamlatdar from another taluka in the same district has been going about from village to village making secret inquiries as to the connection of individual ryots with the Sabha. The fact of an officer armed with magisterial powers being engaged on a secret mission of this kind naturally has left an unpleasant impression on the minds of the ryots, as no doubt it was intended to do, and in the words of the memorial, has "engendered misgivings and fear in their minds as to their security, both in person and property, if they continue their connection with the Sabha." These secret inquiries were made notwithstanding an order by Mr. Blathwayt, the Collector of the Kanara district, that none of his subordinates should interfere with the lawful working of the Sabha. A singularly erroneous conception of the aims and objects of the Sabha seems to prevail in the subordinate official mind, and as Mr. Blathwayt's orders seem to be of little use in securing it from molestation, some other measure seems to be necessary in order that the liberties of the ryots may be properly safeguarded.

OLD BOMBAY (1816).

AN exploration among the pages of old numbers of the *Bombay Courier* is a less interesting task than might be expected. The dimmed print on paper yellow with age is excessively trying to the eyes, and the information about old Bombay to be derived from its perusal is annoyingly scanty. We should like to learn from these old papers how the inhabitants of this city lived and moved and had their being in the beginning of the century. Unfortunately, however, the *Bombay Courier* was not written for us, but for the inhabitants of Bombay, and what they wanted was information about the state of distant England and Europe rather than accounts of their own social life. If the *Courier* had been filled with Bombay events, subscribers would have complained that they did not want to read about what was passing under their own eyes. Accordingly the pages of the old *Bombay Courier* are full to overflowing of extracts from the English papers, and contain very little original matter to satisfy our curiosity about the past of this city. However, some little information may be gleaned from the advertisements, the letters of correspondents, and occasionally from the editorial notes.

Let us then after this preface open the pages of the *Courier* of 1816, and see what it contains. It is the year after the battle of Waterloo, and every Englishman in Bombay, as elsewhere through the Empire, is full of pride at the great victory which crowned the long struggle with the arms of Napoleon. It was but natural that this feeling of exultation should strive to find expression in rupees. Accordingly we find G. W. Mignon, Sheriff of Bombay, convening a meeting to be held at the Court-House of Bombay on Feb. 19th, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a subscription for the relief of the families of British soldiers who fell at Waterloo and during the late campaign under Wellington." The chief feature of the meeting was the long and eloquent address of Mr. Macklin, the Advocate-General, who "spoke most feelingly to every heart, and was heard throughout with repeated bursts of applause." His speech, which is given at full length in the *Courier*, covers six long columns, and is well worthy of the occasion. As might be expected in a speech delivered so soon after the event, it contains one or two misconceptions about the battle, which have been subsequently corrected by history. For instance, Mr. Macklin, while giving a correct idea of the numbers of the army under the Duke of Wellington, estimated the opposing army at 140,000 men, thus making Napoleon's army twice as great as Wellington's, whereas in fact it only had a numerical superiority of about four thousand men. The rhetorical power of the speech is well sustained from beginning to end. It contains a fine account of the battle from the commencement, when the French, led by Prince Jerome to attack Hougoumont, are described, with a brilliant employment of Miltionic imagery, as "advancing under the fiery cope of their tremendous artillery," till the final charge of the British army that had so long remained on the defensive. As a specimen of the orator's powers, we may quote his description of the British advance at the end of the battle, when the appearance of the Prussians gave the signal for making the decisive charge. When their great commander told his soldiers that the moment of retribution was at last come, and waving his hat in the air, pointed to the French Imperial Guard, and bade them follow him to the charge, "he was answered by a general shout that burst in thunder from the British ranks. Their bayonets were levelled, and the line moved on with irresistible impetuosity and strength. The Guards of France could not sustain the shock for a moment. They fell in thousands, and the rest fled before the storm. With inconceivable rapidity the English crossed the plain encumbered by carnage, and every moment adding fresh horror to the scene. They charged up the hill on which the French army faced them in the morning, and in an instant were in possession of their lines, artillery, baggage, tumbrils, train, all the implements of war. The whole equipage of one of the finest armies that ever took the field was carried by one brilliant *coup de main*, and this, too, by men not half their numbers, and fatigued, I had almost said, beyond human strength."

The meeting may be considered a success. It was held on the 19th, and in the *Courier* of the 24th, we find that over thirteen thousand rupees had already been subscribed, including eight hundred rupees given by the Governor, Sir Even Nepean. In the same issue it is recorded that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his Majesty's 47th Regiment had subscribed each two days' pay for the same purpose, and that so fervent were the feelings of the men on the occasion that some were desirous of augmenting their subscription to ten days' subsistence. At first no native names appear on the subscription list, but on March 16th we find that four Parsees have subscribed together Rs. 650, and the Government of the Gaekwar is anxious to receive permission to subscribe to the fund. By April 6th a contribution of over fourteen hundred rupees has come in from natives of Surat. Subscriptions seem to have poured in abundantly from high and low, the most conspicuous instance, perhaps, being the officers and European crew of the Hon'ble Company's cruiser Mercury, who gave ten days' pay. By the beginning of May the amount subscribed was about thirty-six thousand rupees, a very liberal collection considering the comparatively small number of Englishmen who were then in Western India.

On March 16th, the *Courier* is sanguine that the Flats are at last going to be successfully drained. After remarking on the importance of the vellard as a bulwark against the sea, the editor urges that further protection is required against the rain water. "While the sea was excluded," he observes, "no sufficient provision was made to carry off the rain water, which still collected in the lowest parts of the island, where the soil, we are given to understand, is twelve feet below high water mark, and formed an unwholesome swamp during the rains, and for some months after. To remedy this evil has been an object of the most serious consideration, for some time past, with the public authorities, to whom such matters immediately belong: and we are happy to have it in our power to announce that Government with the most praiseworthy consideration for the comfort and welfare of the community, have at length resolved on executing the plans that have been proposed to them." Seventy years have passed since this sanguine announcement was made, and still we seem to be as far as ever from solving the problem as to how rain water is to be excluded from the Flats, so that they may be converted into a healthy district.

Some of the advertisements are rather interesting. On February 27th there were to be sold in the Great Room of the Bombay Tavern by Messrs. Boyce, Kempt, and Co., "a variety of gold and silver articles of prize property captured at Candia, consisting of a large gold figured plate of a carriage ornament, several fancy gold chains, silver dishes, ewers and bowls, silver mountings for palanquins, gold and silver mounted swords and dirks, silver bangles, and a great variety of Candian coins." This must have been a fine opportunity for the collectors of curiosities to increase their stores. Among the advertisements every now and then we come upon a sale of presents. Most people are ashamed even to give away presents, but the Bombay Government of those days were not prevented by any such scruples from selling theirs. Thus, on the 29th of April, 1816, a mare, the native saddle received with it, and a Persian sword presented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor by the Imaum of Muscat were disposed of by auction under the Tamarind Trees on the Hon'ble Company's account. No doubt the Imaum of Muscat's feelings would have been hurt if he had come to hear of the fate of his presents: but what the eye does not see and the ear does not hear, the heart does not grieve. There was little chance of the Imaum reading at Muscat an advertisement in a Bombay paper, so the Governor in Council saw no reason why the mare, the saddle, and the Persian sword should not be knocked down to the highest bidder. And yet the Bombay English public of those days, like patriotic Englishmen, were highly indignant at Napoleon venturing to call England a nation of shopkeepers.

Some experiments made with Congreve rockets on May 6th seem to have been of rather an exciting character to the spectators in general, and to the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* in particular. The *Bombay Gazette* did not neglect the opportunity afforded of having a sly hit at its then local contemporary. "A supply of Congreve's rockets," remarked the *Bombay Gazette*, "has been received by the Agamemnon, and on Monday last a rocket practice took place in the Artillery ground at Byculla before a number of spectators. Various reports have reached us of the result, but as we understand that our brother editor was in the midst of it, and conspicuous in the field, and can, from experience, speak powerfully of the surprise and gratification and other feelings which the exhibition created, we will not anticipate what he appears to be so fully capable of describing." The brother editor does not deny the soft impeachment, and in his account of the experiments relates that "out of several rockets which were let off, three or four appeared to fail completely, and one did for a few moments create a good deal of terror and dismay not only to the editor of this paper, who certainly ran away as hard as his legs could carry him, but to numerous bystanders equally courageous, who thought, perhaps, with him that flight was no bad scheme, and that in such a case the nobler part of valour was discretion. In a few words the rocket instead of quitting the stand when lighted met with some obstruction, which kept it fixed to the spot; and as it was evident that the bystanders were in considerable danger, as on bursting it would scatter the shell which it contained amongst the crowd, a general flight took place: the rocket burst, and fortunately did no mischief, though several pieces of shell were picked up a few yards from the stand." After such alarming experiences we are not surprised to find that the editor of the *Courier* does not give a favourable verdict on the Congreve rocket as a useful weapon of war. It is worth noticing that the Agamemnon, which brought the rockets, was probably the self-same ship that Nelson commanded from 1793 to 1795, when he was sent to Corsica to co-operate with Paoli.

On 21st September we find an ardent admirer of the drama writing to the *Courier* in high-flown language to "quicken the apprehension of those choice spirits, the admirers of Thalia," as the season inviting the display of her charms in this climate was approaching. "Come then," he continues, "ye sons of noble pleasure, rouse your imaginations to dwell on the cheering smile and approving glance of pleased beauty; the loud clap and animating voice of applause which memory will reprint on your hearts. Remember such rapture and court its repetition. And ye who aspire to please, who aim at distinction, who think you have talents to grace the scenic boards, step forward and assist in circulating the pure current of theatric festivities." The rest of the letter is lost to posterity owing to a *hiatus valde deflendus* caused by the excision of an advertisement on the other side of the paper, but perhaps our readers have had quite enough of it. Whether in consequence of this impassioned appeal or not, we find in the *Courier* of Nov. 3rd an announcement that the "Heir of Law" will be performed on Dec. 4th. The advertisement announces that the doors are to be opened at 4 o'clock and that the performance is to commence at seven o'clock precisely, which shows that in 1816 they had a much earlier dinner hour than is now fashionable. The prices of admission were on a much higher scale than we have to pay nowadays at the Gaiety, for box and pit tickets cost eight rupees, and even seats in the gallery were no less than four rupees. The play was most successfully brought upon the stage upon the appointed day. The *Courier* gives a most flattering critique of the performance, and concludes with suggesting a subscription for the improvement of the fittings of the theatre and the supply of new scenery. "We are confident," urges the writer of the critique, "that if the managers would circulate a subscription

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR RICHARD CROSS.

LONDON, Aug 17, Evening.

The title of Viscount Warrington, which Sir Richard Cross had assumed on his elevation to the Peerage, has been altered by him to Lord Cross.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

It is officially announced that the British Government has not decided on the immediate withdrawal of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Parleying is still going on with Russia concerning the untraced portion of the frontier, and, pending an answer on the subject, no decision will be taken for its immediate return, but it is fully intended that the Commission shall return to India before winter.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The embankment to the north of the town of Mandalay broke last night, and considerable damage was done.

No disturbance in the town is apprehended.

No injury was caused to the troops, or the civil and military buildings.

A NEW ROAD IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The road from Tummoo to Munipur is sanctioned, which will connect Assam with Upper Burma. General Gordon's small expedition will take this route.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Suits Valuation Bill and the Indian Evidence Act Bill were referred to Select Committees.

The Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was introduced. Sir T. C. Hope, who explained its object, said he had to make certain amendments in the law which the experience of four years' working had shown to be necessary. The Bill contemplates the extension of the Act to the whole or part of any district in Bombay. The most important provision is one which confers on Conciliators power to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act. This provision was negatived by the Council in 1882, contrary to the views of the Bombay Government and other competent authorities, who now advocate the re-introduction of the Bill.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Government offices close here on the 30th October, and re-open at Calcutta on the 15th November.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

Sir Steuart Bayley's appointment as successor to Sir Rivers Thompson is confirmed by the Secretary of State. His successor in the Council is not as yet decided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. steamer Malwa, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day; and the same Company's steamer Pekin left for Colombo and Calcutta at 10 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Aug. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay and Kurrachee to-day.

Aug. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound frum Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

French mail steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
7lbs. Shirtings		4s. 11d.
8¼lbs. do.		6s. 0d.
40s. Mule Twist		7¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½	ditto
4½ „ „	69½	ditto
3 „ Consols for account	101¼	
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100¼	
4½ „ French Rentes	109½	
Bar Silver	42 5-16	

Arrivals—St. Dunstan and Halcyon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable Pernambuco Bahia still interrupted.
Turkish route right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 17.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, 18.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	81·4
6 p.m.	80·9

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

IT is now definitely announced that Lord Dufferin will reach Hyderabad on the 25th November. It cannot but be regarded as most unfortunate that Sir Steuart Bayley's departure for Europe, says the Hyderabad paper, will prevent his presence here with the Viceroy. Sir Steuart has an intimate knowledge of Hyderabad affairs, and a thorough appreciation of the intrigues and cabals for which it is so distinguished. Moreover, all parties here entertain a high esteem for Sir Steuart, who in the few months he held the Residency, succeeded in an unusual degree in winning the confidence of the Nizam and his nobles. But of course the wretched state of matters now prevailing in Hyderabad is unfortunately not a matter of yesterday, and we may be sure that Lord Dufferin is by this time fully in possession of Sir Steuart's sentiments and views with regard to men and things here; and it is not improbable that, in consultation with the India Office, a line of action has already been determined upon, subject only to such modifications in details, as personal intercourse with the parties concerned may show Lord Dufferin to be necessary.

A PRIVATE telegram has been received at Secunderabad announcing that Mr. Cordery has quite recovered, and that he may be expected at Hyderabad on the 8th October. The *Deccan Times* says:—"It is not improbable that his stay here will be a short one, as the vacancy in the Supreme Council, caused by the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, will probably cause Mr. Cordery's transfer to a higher and more congenial sphere. We say more congenial in a climatic sense, as it is well known that he is unable to stand the heat of the Deccan during the hot months. It is certain however that he will return here in October, and in view of the settlement of the arrangements 'for the better government of' Hyderabad in November, it is just as well that Mr. Cordery should be on the spot then, and for a few months thereafter."

A CALCUTTA paper understands that the Salaries Commission has submitted its report to Government, but not without considerable friction among its members.

THE collection of the land revenue in Oudh last year was most satisfactory, as out of the total demand of Rs. 1,40,43,351, not less than Rs. 1,40,34,962 was realized. The whole of the revenue was in fact collected in all the districts except two. This happy state of things is attributed to the very favourable harvests throughout the Province.

IT has been finally decided that the Regency of the Empress Dowager in China will come to an end in February next. "The Board of Astronomy" has fixed an auspicious day, and Kwang Su, the young Emperor, has already entered on a rigorous course of training for the elaborate ceremonies of installation. The Dowager Empress having ruled China successfully for ten years, the Iron-hat and other Princes have memorialised her to continue her control of the administration. Her Imperial Highness is, however, inflexible; the time has come when the Emperor must take upon himself the responsibilities of sovereignty. Meantime, the position of Kwang Su is by no means enviable. He is about to emerge from his chrysalis state, but he is to remain in the clutches of the schoolmaster up to the last moment. "His Majety will still, during his leisure hours, study the Statutes of the Empire, as also the Sacred Books and Histories. In the matter of Manchu Translation the tutors of the Yu-ch-ing Palace (the Emperor's schoolroom) will continue their lectures morning and evening without weariness or relaxation, so that his Majesty's education may leave nothing to be desired." The Empress Dowager evidently believes that to spare the rod is to spoil the Emperor, but it is just possible that a huge mistake is being made in "cramming" Kwang Su as if he were going up for a Civil Service examination. When once in possession of his liberty, his feelings towards his instructors may not be those of unmixed gratitude.

IT is stated that the Mussoorie Club scandal has been amicably arranged through the intervention of Lord W. Beresford, the General apologising for a breach of club etiquette.

IT is rumoured that the East Indian Railway Company will take over the management of the Eastern Bengal State line on the completion of the Hooghly Bridge.

MRS. GRANT DUFF, three children, and Captain Bagot, A.D.C., have engaged passages in the P. and O. steamer Pekin, to sail about the 20th proximo. His Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff is going in the same steamer, accompanied by Colonel Mackinnon, as far as Colombo.

THE Colonials have been somewhat agitated by the fact that a foreign man-of-war has arrived in Hobson's Bay without having been signalled from any point along the Coast. The vessel in question was the French sloop Guichen. She steamed up unobserved to an anchorage off Port Melbourne, having passed Queenscliff during the darkness of the early morning. The vessel was on her way to join the fleet at New Caledonia, and merely put in for a supply of fuel. The steamer was brought through the Heads and up to the bay through the South Channel by her commander, who is a perfect stranger to the port.

A SCHEME for the exploration of the Antarctic Regions is being discussed in Victoria. At a meeting of a special committee appointed by the Royal Society of Victoria and the Victorian Branch of the Geographical Society, it was suggested that an endeavour should be made to secure the despatch to the Antarctic seas of a Dundee steam whaler, and it was also proposed that the Government should be advised to offer to home shipowners, as an inducement to them to open up an Antarctic fishery, a freight of Government cargo from Great Britain to the colony at current rates, and also to offer a bonus to the first steam whaler entering a Victorian port with a cargo of 60 tons of oil and bone obtained from seas lying to the southward of the 60th parallel, with a stipulation that a staff of scientific observers should be carried as passengers, and that all reasonable efforts should be made to sight Mount Erebus and to effect a landing upon Victoria land.

IF the statements of the correspondent of a Calcutta paper are to be relied on, travelling on the Dibrugarh Railway is more exciting than safe. This railway runs from some distance inland to the steamer terminus on the Brahmaputra. The unhappy correspondent alluded to had occasion to go down to the steamer on the 28th of last month. The train ran on for about five minutes and then stopped for two hours to shunt coal trucks. Another mile, and the brake van, which was placed next the engine, left the metals and was followed by a third-class compartment, which was luckily empty. Next to this was a first-class carriage in which were the aggrieved correspondent and some others; but as the couplings were rotten and gave way, the carriage kept the line. Now it sometimes happens that an accident of this sort occurs without its being easy to lay the blame on any one; but in the present instance there is no such difficulty. The railway officials knew that the line was unsafe, but let the train start without even cautioning the driver and without a guard. The engine-driver also had allowed several Railway Babus and natives to accompany him on the engine, the consequence being that he was unable to attend to his work properly, and did not slacken speed, although the train rocked ominously for some minutes before the accident.

THE latest returns from the Mysore Gold Mining Company show that in July last 730 tons of ore from different parts of the mine were crushed, yielding 2,010 ounces of gold, valued at Rs.1,13,000. During the nine months ended the 31st of July, nearly 5,000 tons of ore had been crushed, yielding seven cwts. of gold, worth nearly seven lakhs of rupees.

THERE are at present 372 Registered Companies in existence in the Madras Presidency, of which 103 have limited liability, 268 work under a guarantee, and only one is unlimited. There are 94 Banking or Loan Companies, six Trading Companies, three Mills and Presses, one Mining and Quarrying Company, whilst the majority of the remainder are Provident or Benefit Societies for securing certain payments to their members or their nominees in case of death, marriages, &c. There were two Companies which went into liquidation during the year, while one was dissolved. The nominal capital of all the Companies put together was Rs.90,88,287.

ON the conclusion of the Crawford-Dilke divorce case, Mr. Crawford and Captain Forster met outside, and there would have been a collision had it not been for the intervention of Mr. Crawford's friends.

COLONEL STANTON, R.E., Director-General of Railways, will take furlough early in December, and will retire in February. His successor would, in the ordinary course, be Major-General Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in Bombay, but it is urged that as that officer will probably be promoted Lieutenant-General before February, he will not be eligible for the post, and that in that case Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer to the North-West Provinces Government, would become Director-General.

THE Sultan of Johore was crowned on the 29th ult. For many years the title of Sultan has been in abeyance.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the trade of Burma has not suffered from the disturbances that are going on. The collections at the several Custom-houses during the months of April, May, and June amounted to Rs. 17,65,780, as compared with Rs. 16,18,087 during the corresponding period of 1885.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 29th of July last was 78,799,404lbs., as compared with 69,119,448lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 26,900,977lbs., as against 20,987,321lbs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Calcutta paper from Champaran, in Behar, that there have been heavy floods throughout the greater part of that district, the Chackraun river having risen one foot above the level of the flood of 1883. The railway line between Bara and Pipra was under water for some time, and fears were entertained that the line would be breached, as more flood openings are required to let the water through the line. The Consulting Engineer inspected the line on the 11th, and the floods reached their highest on the 12th, when the water began to fall, and on the following day the flood had gone down six inches. The speed of the trains between Pipra and Maisi has been reduced until the flood subsides. The crops throughout the country have been greatly damaged; many villages are entirely under water, and the inhabitants have been obliged to seek shelter elsewhere.

THERE has been a remarkable crop of frauds in Government offices in Bengal during the last two years. The Steam Boiler Commission, the 24-Parganas Collectorate, the Chittagong Jail, and the Chittagong Treasury, have all suffered, and now we hear of extensive frauds in the Road Cess Department at Balasore. The *Englishman*, commenting on the fact, says:—"It is not to be supposed that officers are more careless than they used to be, or that the present system of accounts is more faulty than that which preceded it; indeed, such elaborate checks and counterchecks have been devised by the later generation of Accountants-General that fraud might have been thought impossible. We believe that most of the embezzlements are accounted for by the omission of one link in the chain of precautions against the possibility of dishonest misappropriation by subordinates. Does it ever occur to the Government that this link is dropped because the men set to forge the chain are overworked? Work is piled up year by year on the shoulders of district officers without any attempt to ascertain whether the limit which they can safely bear has been reached, and they are only enabled to stagger on under the load by transferring portions of it to less heavily-weighted colleagues and subordinates. But they cannot shift the responsibility in the same way; and when the crash comes, it is on their heads that the Olympian thunderbolt falls. It says much for the loyalty of the Civil Service that Collectors have never united to protest against being made responsible for more than they can properly supervise."

THE *Pioneer* says that another socio-military scandal which will not be longer kept quiet is that which has convulsed the society of a minor but popular hill station in the Punjab. Of a totally different kind is this. "An instance of the horse-play, or rather the brutality that may have been once in vogue but that everyone hoped was entirely extinct. No more need be said than that the actors were on one side five officers of Her Majesty's service, and on the other a doctor of the same cloth; and that the play consisted of the former enticing the latter into a house, strapping him down, and ill-using and insulting him with a great deal of ingenuity. No suspicion of anything like a joke seems to redeem the affair, which will doubtless come in due course before the authorities, though it is possible that the offenders had drunk more than was good for them."

CEYLON telegrams announce the arrest at Colombo, on the 10th instant, of Lieutenant Lund, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who broke his arrest and deserted from Bareilly on the 1st of this month. An affair thus becomes public property which has been the talk of every dining table in the North-West Provinces for the last three weeks. "The story," says the Allahabad paper, "is a melancholy and unedifying one. A story of foolish extravagance persisted in by a penniless man with full view of the inevitable result; and this again staved off for a few hours at most by such expedients as the interception of letters and telegrams, making the last end infinitely worse than the first. One of those cases emphatically where, whatever may be the degree of guilt, the folly seems to be much more culpable."

A DESPATCH from Valparaiso announces that Senor Don Jose Manuel Balmaceda has been formally declared to have been elected President of the Republic of Chili.

THE population of Queensland on the 1st of May of the present year, including the Kanakas and Asiatics, was estimated at 330,000 souls, being an increase of 117,500 since 1881. The number of aborigines in the colony was estimated at 20,000. The population is distributed among the various census districts as follows:—Brisbane census district, 51,700—increase since 1881, 20,600: Rockhampton, 10,700, increase 3,300, Maryborough 8,890; Townsville, 7,300; Gympie, 7,700; Ipswich 6,700; Toowoomba, 6,300; Mackay, 4,100.

THE Mexicans are concentrating a large force along the Rio Grande, ostensibly by way of preparing to resist an anticipated incursion from Texas to rescue Mr. Cutting, who is still held captive, despite the American demand for his release. Much excitement prevails on both sides of the Rio Grande. The Mexicans have fully 5,000 men near the river, New Laredo being the base of their movements, and a larger force is within call. General Stanley, who is at San Antonio, Texas, in command of the United States forces, is getting his troops ready to move to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, but he has only a small force available.

DURING the discussion of the Cuban Budget in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Senor Labra brought forward an amendment authorizing the Government to free as soon as possible 26,000 Cuban slaves (patrocinados) who are still under the protection of their former masters. The Government accepted the amendment, and it was unanimously agreed to. The President of the Chamber congratulated the House on the adoption of the resolution, which he declared was the crowning of the glorious work of the abolition of slavery. (Loud applause.) The sitting was suspended at 2 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers have got rid of two bad soldiers who offered violence to their superior officers. At Nusseerabad, Private John Dodd stabbed the serjeant-major with his bayonet on guard mounting parade, breaking his left arm; and at Neemuch, Private John Haydon fell foul of two Artillery officers, struck one with his fist, and threw the other on the ground. Both men have been sentenced to suffer penal servitude for five years.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the retention of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. St. Quentin in India for four months, in the Army Remount Department, without prejudice to his regimental appointment.

THE Government of India has decided to remove a battery of Artillery from Campbellpore to Rawul Pindee, to make room for a company of British Infantry, which is required at that station as an escort for the two batteries remaining there. The infantry detachment will be furnished from one of the regiments at Rawul Pindee; both movements will be carried out after the rains.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. C. MORICE, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the administrative medical charge of the Quetta district, *vice* Brigade Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, ordered to Egypt.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. TOWER, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, left Calcutta on the 12th inst., to join his battalion at Kilkenny.

THE services of the undernamed Medical Officers have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for employment in Burma:—Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, M.D.; Surgeon R. D. Murray, M.B.; Surgeon G. M. Nixon; and Surgeon W. Deane.

MR. C. E. PALMER, Examiner of Marine Accounts, is about to proceed on leave, and Surgeon-Major Sutherland will perform his duties.

MAJOR H. F. S. MACKENZIE, Military Accounts Department, has been granted an extension of three months' leave.

CAPTAIN D. MACPHERSON, Military Accounts Department, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley as Pay Examiner, Madras,

A REVISION of the Artillery Commands in Burma has been sanctioned. The command of the whole of the Artillery in Burma will be a Class A Command; the Artillery in Lower Burma a Class C Command; an additional Lieutenant-Colonel and an Adjutant being allowed so long as the troops are considered to be on active service.

THE following instructions have been issued by the Quartermaster-General for the despatch of the 1st Bombay Lancers and the 1st Belooch Regiment to Burma:—

Under instructions from the Government of India, the 1st Bombay Lancers, stationed at Poona, and the 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Beloochees) stationed at Hyderabad, will be held in readiness to embark (on dates to be hereafter communicated)—the former at Bombay, and the latter at Kurrachee, for service in Burma. Both regiments to move by rail to port of embarkation.

The regiments to be equipped under G. G. O. No. 575 of 1885, but may take ordinary equipment as well. Cavalry officers allowed full complement of chargers. Infantry officers one charger each. Grass cutters and ponies to accompany the 1st Lancers.

The Depôt of the 1st Lancers will be formed at Poona, and that of the 27th Bombay L. I. at Jacobabad, the latter to move by rail from Hyderabad.

Prior to the departure of the 1st Lancers from Poona, the Head-Quarters and three squadrons of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) will, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, march from Sirur to Poona for duty, and the 27th Bombay L. I. will be relieved at Hyderabad by the Head-Quarters and six companies of the 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry from Jacobabad, moving by rail.

CONSEQUENT on additional troops being sent to Burma for the cold season, three new Brigade Commands have been sanctioned. The following will be the Brigadiers and Staff:—Cavalry Brigade: Brigadier-General Stewart, Q. M. G., Madras Army. Brigade-Major to be selected by the Madras Government from the British Service; D. A. Q. M. G., Major Chamberlain, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief. 1st Infantry Brigade: Brigadier-General East, Commanding Saugor district. Brigade-Major, Captain Ternan, 44th Assam Light Infantry; D. A. Q. M. G., Captain Sprague, Gwalior district. 2nd Infantry Brigade: Colonel Lockhart. Brigade-Major, Major Jeffreys, Allahabad; D. A. Q. M. G. to be selected by the Bombay Government from the Indian Service. This last officer will be sent to Burma ahead of the troops, in order to superintend their debarkation. Major Symons, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras, is nominated Commandant of the Mounted Infantry, with Lieutenant Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, as Staff Officer. Appointments to the Brigade Commands and Staff will have effect from the date of embarkation.

THE Japanese officers, who arrived at Madras on Wednesday week, left on Friday evening for Bangalore. During their first day here, they went all over the Arsenal, and, in the afternoon, witnessed a parade of the Body Guard. They also went over the Government Central Museum and Library. On Thursday they visited the Transport Lines, and saw loading and packing drill by a detachment of the 15th M. I. They then visited the Land Batteries. At noon they visited the Madras Christian College, and were conducted through the various classes by the Reverend Principal. After seeing the military prison in the Fort, they lunched with the officers of the Bedfordshire Regiment. In the afternoon they visited Government House, and in the evening dined with the officers of the Body Guard at the Madras Club. On Friday morning the Japanese officers spent two hours at St. Thomas' Mount, viewing the operation of powder proving under the superintendence of Major Fisher, and afterwards breakfasted with the officers of the Royal Artillery in their fine Mess-House. On their return journey they visited Guindy Park and St. George's Cathedral. The Pier and Breakwater were also subsequently seen. Thursday was a very rainy day, but had the merit of being exceptionally cool, while Friday was a bright pleasant day after the rain, so that the visitors were agreeably surprised with the Madras climate, much enjoying all they were able to do and see during their three days here.

REMOUNTS FOR THE NATIVE CAVALRY.

THE new system under which remounts for the Native Cavalry are purchased by Committees instead of by individual regimental officers seems to be working satisfactorily, as the prejudice at first shown against it by commanding officers is dying away. The Punjab Fairs Remount Committee bought during the last season 107 horses at an average price of about Rs. 239, but four of these were charges for native officers and cost Rs. 385 each, so that the balance for the rank-and-file really cost only Rs. 233 each. Of these, 58 were three-year-olds, and 28 four-year-olds; the average height being 14-2½. The President of the Committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, states that there is now but very little, if any, competition of the old kind among regiments, and this the dealers have not been slow to see. At the late fairs it was found on several occasions that a seller who at first refused the price offered by the Committee for his horse eventually agreed to the terms when he found that he could not dispose of the animal elsewhere. The practice is to offer a fair price and not to argue about it: there is no inclination to drive a hard bargain with dealers, but "fancy" prices are never given. Of the 58 three-year-olds nearly every one was the produce of a branded mare by a Government stallion, so no exception could be taken to them. Their average height (14-2½) was quite up to the standard required for remounts; but it is expected that in a year's time they will have grown to 14-3½ or 15 hands. It is generally considered that a well-made compact horse of 14-2 hands is better fitted for Native Cavalry than a bigger but less well-built remount; but, as Colonel Macpherson points out, since the introduction of Government stallions and the present system of breeding operations, the stamp and size of the country-bred horse, now procurable at the Punjab Fairs, have improved in the most marked manner: so much so indeed that in a short time it is not improbable that it will be the exception rather than the rule to find well-bred, compact, and powerful horses running only 14-1 or 14-2 hands, as all the qualities needed will be combined in animals of 14-3 or 15 hands. When it is considered that the Native Cavalry troop-horse has to carry in heavy marching order over 16 stone, it may reasonably be admitted that the good big horse will be better suited for the purpose than a good little one. The supply of the more powerful animal should yearly increase as the common country-bred stallion of former years has now been almost discarded as a sire. The raising of two new Cavalry regiments and the augmentation of each existing regiment by 70 sabres caused a heavy drain in the Punjab, and there was consequently a paucity of young stock at the Fairs; but as these extraordinary conditions have now passed away there should be plenty of good, sound young stock next year. The prices paid by the Purchasing Committee are so reasonable that no objection can be raised on that score, and as commanding officers approve on the whole of the remounts sent to them, the new system may fairly claim to be successful. It will therefore probably be continued as its operation is capable of considerable expansion to the benefit of the Native Cavalry generally.—*Pioneer.*

THE WOOLWICH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first sixty places at the examination held in June and July for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

	Marks.
Grant, Philip G.	8,128
Dick, George	8,013
Hemming, Norman M.	7,378
Buckle, Archie S.	7,082
Buttar, Sidney G.	6,924
Laurence, Gerald C.B.	6,877
Mathews, William B.	6,477
Swinton, Ernest D.	6,386
Ward, Montagu C. P.	6,363
Watling, Francis W.	6,343
Matheson, John C.	6,205
Smith, Edward P.	6,140
Close, Lewis H.	5,859
Smith, George E.	5,783
Blumberg, Herbert E.	5,758
Ballard, Charles N. B.	5,617
Shelley, Bettram A. G.	5,545
Coffin, Clifford	5,526
Nugent, Charles H. H.	5,497
Wilkinson, Charles W.	5,378
Edlmann, Ernest E.	5,318
Alford, Frederick L.	5,193
Saunders, William P.	5,180
Galloway, John J.	5,170
Fuller, Francis G.	5,165
Corrie, William F. T.	5,164
Winthrop, George	5,160
Russell, Edmd. S. E. W.	5,159
Anderson, Austin T.	5,103
Murray, Alan B.	5,016
Lambarde, Francis F.	4,985
Harper, Leonard Ll.	4,896
Brett, Herbert G.	4,689
Moultrie, Hugh C.	4,668
Davidson, Gordon V.	4,665
Walters, Hubert de L.	4,662
Wailes, William E.	4,577
Strachey, Ralph	4,566
Dixon, William	4,515
Home, Robert E.	4,491
Massie, Roger H.	4,485
Langdon, Paul P.	4,478
Herbert, Percy T. C.	4,477
Pim, Edward H.	4,443
Hinde, Frank L.	4,401
Massy, Edward C.	4,384
Ellershaw, Arthur	4,380
Cheke, Edward G.	4,379
Metcalfe, Fenwick H.	4,360
Vanrenen, Frank A.	4,272
Guggisberg, Frederick G.	4,271
Thrupp, Francis M.	4,245
Tulloch, Thomas G.	4,149
Bray, Arthur Le M.	4,119
McHardy, Alexander A.	4,006
Lethbridge, Sydney	3,947
Tomkins, Ernest L.	3,945
Boger, Richard W.	3,943
Nicholson, G. H. W.	3,924
Nott, St. Leger L. N.	3,852

IN AN INDIAN JUNGLE.

THE following leaf from the Diary of Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway is published in the *Nineteenth Century* and describes his experiences in the jungle at Hyderabad:—

WE were at Hyderabad. It was the night of January 27, 1883; the most remarkable day of my journey in India was approaching, but my sleep was disturbed by disagreeable dreams and nasty mosquitos, the latter penetrating the delusive net.

As early as half-past four o'clock in the morning, however, we are seated in our carriages, on the road to the residence of Salar Young, the Premier, who had preceded us evidently to perform the ride more at ease than it would have been possible in our company, he being far from a 'light weight.' It is still night, but a bright, cheerful moon is lighting our way to the rendezvous of the sportsmen. As soon as we are divided into the light carriages in waiting, the start is made. The streets are silent and deserted, only through some half-opened balcony door a faint flickering light struggles into the street, the reflection of some nocturnal orgie within, whence the notes of a guitar or banjo, accompanied by the light tread of the nautch girls issue in the dead silence of night. Shortly the violent bumpings of the carriages indicate that we have quitted the precincts of the town; and as we proceed, the road becomes worse and worse, great boulders and deep holes threatening every moment to upset the vehicles or cause the slender springs to snap.

The scenery, however, is here, as everywhere around the city, very striking, the undulating ground being strewn with huge blocks of stone as if they had been tossed hither and thither by nature in some capricious mood. Some of the blocks are piled upon each other in such a manner as to cause a lively imagination to fancy them giants and trolls barring the way. According to Indian folk-lore, these blocks were brought hither, some 4,000 years ago, in this manner. The monkeys, which in the earliest of times in great numbers inhabited the lands beyond the Himalayas, seized on the remarkable idea of building a bridge between the mainland and Ceylon, and, headed by their leaders, they left their settlements in great numbers for the south, carrying with them from their mountains materials for their gigantic bridge. But the road became too long for them, and they were obliged, on reaching the spot where Hyderabad now stands, to throw their loads away, and here they lie to-day. Such is the Hindoo Tradition.

However that may be, these gigantic blocks, illuminated by the pale moon, were weirdly effective, and imparted to the landscape a grand and striking appearance.

As the moon becomes paler and paler the scenery around becomes more and more awe-inspiring. But in a few moment its light dies away as a grogeous purple in the eastern sky heralds the coming of another morn. Suddenly a crimson tint spreads over the land —a light which involuntarily recalls to my mind the Valpurgis night in *Faust*. It is a rapid transformation scene I witness. A little lake on my left looks as if on fire, and every moment one expects to see Mephistopheles' spirits of the deep ascend, to tread their weird whirl-dance on the rocky shore.

The nocturnal scene was grand in the extreme, and in harmonious accord with the opening of a tiger-hunt in an Indian jungle.

Dawn, as well as twilight, in India, are as short as they are brilliant, so that when we reached the spot where we were to mount our horses it was already broad daylight. In a few moments Ali Beg has distributed a number of fiery Arab steeds among us, and the cavalcade is in motion. We proceed at a gallop, headed by the stately Ali Beg, who reminds us that the day is short, and time is precious to a tiger-hunter. We soon overtook Salar Yung and his Hindoo retinue, the great Minister's horse evidently feeling the weight of its precious burden in no small degree.

At a gallop we penetrate further and further into the desolate jungle, until the road is but a stony path distinguished by white-painted slabs. He who does not follow must take care of himself, with the far from pleasant prospect before him of losing his way in the wilderness, a prospect which causes us not to lose sight of Ali Beg and his guides, though the ride seemed to afford, those unaccustomed, little pleasure. However to most of us it was delicious to gallop in the fresh morning air, and not least to me. There was no question of halt or trot; at a gallop one mile was covered after the other. What a delicious sensation to gallop thus across limitless tracts on horses unable to make a false step, and whose spirited bounds bespoke inexhaustible strength!

After a ten-mile ride there was a change of horses, but some of us, among whom myself, had to use the same until the next station. When this was reached, my horse had covered twenty English miles in less than one hour and three-quarters. I had never had an idea of horses possessing such stamina. Indeed, when I now think of this ride, it seems almost incredible to me. Fancy what services a regiment of cavalry, mounted on such horses, could render a general at the present day!

During the five minutes' halt here, whilst fresh horses were saddled, we inspected a camp of nomad natives close by. These people have no fixed residences, but lead, like our Lapps, a roaming life, supported by the great herds of cattle accompanying them.

During the ten miles remaining the road became so bad that we had to slacken our headlong speed, though on descending the rocky bridle-path leading down to our camp the horses proved to be as clever climbers as they previously had been racers.

From this height we have an opportunity of admiring the grand solitude of an Indian jungle: on all sides, as far as the eye can reach, but an immense ocean of thickets and long grass. There is something remarkably imposing in the sight: magnificent in all its sombre desolateness.

In the meantime some of our party, among whom was my brother Oscar, being somewhat behind, had lost their way on our left, our shouts failing to meet with any response; but on approaching the camp they reappeared, and Oscar, who had lost his way, said that he had seen the trail of a tiger, which was confirmed by a 'shikarie' who came up and brought us the welcome tidings of a 'tiger-kill'* the very same night only a mile and a half from the camp. At a quick gallop we rode up to the splendid white tents visible between the tall shrubs.

No time was to be lost; in an hour we were to be ready to mount the elephants—such was the order. The unusual opportunity of catching the tiger so to speak 'in bed,' after its nocturnal marauding expedition, should not be lost for one moment; and already at 10-30 a troop of twelve elephants left the camp, in whose 'howdas' we were seated thus: First came Salar Yung, followed by Captain Sundström and Oscar, on a very great elephant; then Count Adelborg and myself on one nearly as big; behind which came Lieutenant Ribbing with Colonel Dobbs; and last, Dr. Holmer, accompanied by a Hindoo, terrible to behold, whose function was 'to bring us luck,' as we were told that when he was present no sportsman ever missed fire.

In silence and solemnity the procession moved towards the jungle, in order not to awake the sleeping tiger. In spite of it being the 'cold season,' I suffered tremendously from the heat under my broad-brimmed Indian hat. But who could have time to complain of the heat then, though one could hardly breathe and was bathed in perspiration?

After a while a flock of soaring vultures indicates that we are approaching the spot where the tiger consumed its nocturnal meal, and behind a ridge, strewn with blocks of stone, and which seemed only 500 yards off, the slain bullock had been tied up. The native huntsmen maintained that the tiger must be near, as the birds continued to soar restlessly over the spot, without daring to descend to their prey, in all probability from fear of the tiger slumbering close by. Shortly after, we have reached the northern slope of the ridge referred to, where the elephants are ranged in a semicircle, at a distance of some 250 yards from the top, the position for each elephant being indicated to the 'mahout' by an old grey-haired shikarie, who evidently is quite at home in the jungle. Adelborg and myself are stationed on a little mound in the jungle, whence we have a fairly good view all around. Low shurbs, in some places forming to the eye impenetrable thickets, surround the spot in which our elephant stands hidden behind a couple of great blocks of stone, and a similar jungle covers the slope in the direction whence we expect the beaters. A ravine runs on our right, along the bottom of which we are told the tiger should come. On the other side of the ravine Oscar and Sundström are posted; next to them, an elephant with some of the suite of the Minister; then Salar Yung himself with Ali Beg; whilst farthest on the left wing Holmer is stationed, and to our left Ribbing and the Colonel.

After a while's anxious waiting, yells and loud sounds of drums and cymbals are heard in the distance, and in a few moments one dusky figure after another appears on the brow of the hill. We now rise in the howda and, cocking our express rifles, scan every shrub in front of us. It is becoming exciting. But still no tiger is visible, and the beaters begin to separate and break the line. Adelborg and myself have just agreed that there is no tiger within the line, when suddenly the report of a gun is heard from Salar Yung's elephant, indicating there is something up. It is Ali Beg who has shot at a tiger, which is attempting to break through at the side of his elephant. This is immediately followed by a shot from the elephant, carrying the attendants of the Minister, and in the next few seconds the retreating tiger is subjected to a veritable peppering from that quarter. We double our attention, but fail to see anything except the smoke of the guns. The beaters again collect, but a number of frightened coolies run terrified in all directions, and the elephants show signs of fright, stamping and swinging their trunks to and fro. What an animated scene indeed! And the moments of the greatest excitement, whilst prepared to encounter the attack of the wounded tiger every second, will hardly ever fade from my recollection.

In the meantime, however, Ali Beg seems to call us by waving his hat, and we beckoned to our mahout to urge the elephant forward, delighted at the thought that there might still be something for us to do; and in a few moments we are alongside Ali Beg, who instantly jumps from his own elephant into our howda. The usually calm and dignified man trembled in every limb with excitement. He informs us, in a brief sentence, that the tiger is wounded, and orders a pursuit. But having advanced a few steps our elephant absolutely refused to go further, when Ali Beg pointed to a thicket right in front of us, urging me to fire; but in spite of the greatest efforts, I could not discover the tiger, which the experienced eye of the native had detected at once. Adelborg saw the animal sneak away just as the elephant suddenly turned round and retreated. However, a few-well directed prods with the pike of the mahout soon brought the terrified animal round

Napoleon back on the Saxon match. He signed accordingly, staking his future on the chance, and despatching his attaché to Vienna with explanations and arguments. The Emperor approved the action of his envoy; and, what is more astonishing, the citizens of Vienna received the unexpected announcement with more than enthusiasm. They seemed to take it for granted, not only that all their past misfortunes would be made up to them, but that they would share with the invincible French in any future partition of Europe. As for Marie Louise, who can have had no strong will of her own, she decided to resign herself as a dutiful daughter. The Austrian statesmen who carried out the arrangements appear to have felt more for her than she felt for herself. Subsequent events seem to show that she was capable of no deep or lasting attachment, and, having once made up her mind to the marriage, she placidly laid herself out to make the best of it. When she was placed, at a State dinner at the Burg Palace, about her step-mother and the most distinguished members of her family, it was significant of the great position which she was to occupy. No money was spared, on one side or the other, in the ceremonies, *fêtes* and *trousseau*. It is true that when she met her French escort on the frontiers of Bavaria troubles threatened to begin. She got on indifferently with Caroline, Queen of Naples, who had been somewhat indiscreetly placed at the head of the French ladies. Her first Austrian lady-in-waiting was sent back; and, what she appears to have felt even more, she had to part with a favourite little dog. But all that was made up to her, and even more, by the chivalrous and almost romantic behaviour of her dreaded husband. Napoleon was so hurried away by his interest in his new toy that he started with Murat to meet his bride on the way. When it was pouring in torrents, the Emperor and the King of Naples rattled into Courcelles in a light travelling carriage, when they "took shelter under the porch of the church facing the posting inn." When the equipage of the Empress drove up, Napoleon rushed to the door. "The happy husband threw himself into the arms of his young wife, who was overcome with emotion and surprise." And a similar impatience made as light of the other ceremonial arrangements for the night of the meeting.

As we said, so long as all went well, nothing could have been smoother or more pleasant than the *ménage*. Napoleon seems to have been as fond of his young wife as his selfishness and self-consciousness permitted; and after she had given him an heir he was more devoted than ever. To do him justice, when the birth endangered the life of the Empress, in real grief and anxiety he gave peremptory orders that the life of the mother was to be saved at any cost. The Austrian family, whatever they may have thought of the *mésalliance*, accepted its consequences with admirable grace. M. de Saint-Arnaud publishes a very remarkable letter from the Empress of Austria to her formidable son-in-law, in which she expresses herself with regard to her step-daughter, with the most tender affection and confidence. That it was written hypocritically we can hardly doubt, considering the antecedent and subsequent conduct of the writer, but all the same it is a significant proof of the ascendency of Napoleon in the zenith of his power. As for Marie Louise, she liked her husband if she did not love him, but she felt apparently that he was removed from her to an immeasurable distance. They had very little in common. He intimated his will rather than gave his orders, and she acquiesced. He disliked women interfering with public affairs or discussing them, and consequently there was no confidence between them in the matters nearest to the heart. And she never succeeded in acclimatizing herself in French society. The courtiers, who were *parvenus*, distrusted "the Austrian women," who could hardly fail to look down on plebeians, while the old aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain resented the humiliation of her marriage. So, while she gracefully acknowledged the acclamations of the crowd, she showed herself cold and reserved in Court circles. She was still very young and inexperienced, and things would probably have steadily changed for the better had her husband never undertaken his Russian venture, or had he come back from Moscow in triumph. But when the world lost its faith in his star, his wife's feelings changed altogether, and the weak woman who had only worshipped him in his power reverted to the prejudices of her early training.—*Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

At the Cork Assizes, Miss Anthony, who is known as the Irish Lady Lawyer, appeared just at the conclusion of the business, and, interrupting Lord Justice Johnson, who was addressing counsel, said: I have a case, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Sit down, madam.

Miss Anthony: I want to conduct my case.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Hold your tongue, madam, until you are spoken to. I am not addressing you at present.

Miss Anthony: But, my lord, I want to get a counsel. There is no use in trying to conduct my case before a prejudiced judge; besides, I am deaf.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Very well, it will be the best thing for you.

Miss Anthony: Then, I have no opportunity to conduct my case before you.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Listen to me; you must conduct yourself first.

Miss Anthony: Then I will conduct myself.

Mr. Justice Johnson: If you do not I will have you removed.

Miss Anthony: Then remove me as soon as you like.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Sit down.

Miss Anthony: Then I will have you understand, my lord, that I will have a proper hearing. The Lord Chancellor tried to trample on me, and he was struck down by the hand of God. I hope you will be struck down the same way if you try to put me down.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Constable, remove that lady from the court.

Miss Anthony: It is perfectly scandalous. What justice can I expect here.

Mr. Justice Johnson: Go out, if you please. If you cannot conduct yourself, you must go elsewhere.

Miss Anthony: I hope, my Lord, you won't take up the case. Send it elsewhere.

A couple of policemen proceeded to remove Miss Anthony, who continued to protest against what she called the prejudice of the court.

THE MUDDLE IN BURMA.

An officer who has done some distinguished service in Burma, and has used his pen on Burmese affairs to some purpose, gives a home paper his views to this effect:—

"Beyond all question the conduct of military affairs in Upper Burma is open to grave reproach. Every few days casualities are reported which, had the operations been properly conducted, could, I am persuaded, have been avoided. But there seems to be no commanding head. Who is responsible for this military incapacity? The authorities appear to be trusting too much to native soldiers and police, sending insufficient European forces of the three arms best adapted to the irregular warfare with which all those engaged in former wars were quite familiar. We see no trace of a comprehensive grasp of the situation and plan of operations, no strategy, no devilry. Men and officers are dropping off all the time, and we shall, if things are allowed to go on, lose as many men in the year, as we did in three or four years when engaged in the First and Second Burmese wars. Not a few must be longing that another Sir John Cheape and his brave ensign (now Lord) Wolseley could make a dash at the rebels like that of the 19th March 1853, when the daring Myat-thoon was drawn from his jungle fastness at Donnabue. The state of affairs is almost enough to make the late admirable administrator of Pegu turn in his grave. Sir Arthur Phayre would long ago have found out when to strike. The news that 'additional civil officers are being sent to Burma' seems to show that the authorities do not understand the case. What are required, are European troops, light-going irregular cavalry, gun-boats to move up creeks, and 'guides' who understand clearly they will be hung on the next tree if guilty of treachery. Some first-rate military head should be on the spot—an able strategist—accustomed to war in all its phases.

"Certainly the ill-success of our operations in Burma, and with such a force as we now have there, is injurious to our military presitige, and public impatience at home will soon break out in a demand for some official victims."

"TAPPING" EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The President of the Paris Council of Education received lately an anonymous letter informing him that one or more officials connected with the Faculty of Letters were in the habit of communicating to candidates, beforehand, the questions that were to be set at the final examination. As proof the writer mentioned the questions to be set the next day. An investigation was made at once at the Sorbonne, and it was discovered that one of the envelopes addressed to the professors, which contained the questions which were to be dictated next day to the candidates, had been tampered with; one of the lists giving the order in which the candidates were to be examined was also missing. A writer in the office of the secretary to the Faculty was found to be the guilty person, or one of the guilty persons. It was also found that this unworthy proceeding had been going on for a long time, and that some of the officials received considerable sums for their breach of trust. To guard against the recurrence of such misconduct, the Faculty have resolved that the questions to be set to the candidates shall be settled henceforward only on the morning of the examination.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The Vienna *Nusret* learns from Teheran that "the Russian steamer which was sent to Yani Urgendi on the Amoo Daria, to bring back the Khan of Khiva for his long-promised European tour, is lying idle in the river as the Khan refuses to use it. He is, in fact, no longer on the cordial footing with Russia as when the project of his journey to Europe was first started. Various reasons are assigned for his estrangement. In the first place, a Russian diplomatic agent has been installed with the Khan of Bokhara—an act which the Khivan ruler regards as a recognition of Bokharan independent sovereignty. No such agent, however, has been sent to the Khan of Khiva. The latter has further received information to the effect that Russia entertains the design of delivering the entire Khanate of Khiva to the Khan of Bokhara, who, in exchange, would be required to make over to the Czar the southern portion of his own dominions, which is conterminous with Afghanistan. In the event of this scheme being realized, Russia would possess a waterway reaching up to the basin of the Indus, and enclosing Afghanistan on the east and north." The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says, that trustworthy information received from other sources confirms the fact implied in the above extract that Russia has set her heart on annexing some territory or other to the north of Afghanistan on the way to India and China—probably either Bokhara, Badakshan, or Wakhan. There can, in fact, be no doubt that Russia is preparing some surprise in this region as a set-off to her recent disappointments in Europe.

MDME. BERNHARDT AT RIO JANEIRO.

Full particulars have now been received in Paris concerning the quarrel at Rio Janeiro between Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt and Mdlle. Berthe Noirmont, a member of her company. It seems that Mdme. Bernhardt accused Mdlle. Noirmont, who wished to quit the company, of having packed things in her trunk which did not belong to her. At this charge Mdlle. Noirmont so far lost her temper as to slap Mdme. Bernhardt in the face. For this she was violently dragged by Mdme. Bernhardt, assisted by M. Garnier and other members of the company, before the police magistrate. Being rendered impatient at the formalities which that functionary required her to fulfil in making the charge, Mdme. Bernhardt called him an idiot, and came away with her comrades. In the evening both actresses appeared in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." The representation was completed without any particular incident occurring, but it was evident from Mdme. Bernhardt's manner that she was still greatly agitated by the affront she had received, and whenever she observed Mdlle. Noirmont in the *coulisse* she was, with difficulty restrained from assaulting her. When the curtain fell Mdme. Bernhardt determined to have it out with Mdlle. Noirmont, and going up to her with a riding-whip, called her some opprobrious name. Mdme. Noirmont, greatly excited, attempted to give Mdme. Bernhardt another slap in the face; but that lady's son, M. Maurice Bernhardt, and M. Phillip Garnier, the leading tragedian of the company, hindered her from doing so, and then held her while Mdme. Bernhardt struck her repeatedly, and with great violence, on the face and shoulders. The poor girl, smarting with pain, hurried alone towards home, followed by M. Maurice Bernhardt and a cousin, who grossly insulted her in presence of a large crowd. The indignation felt by the whole town at these outrages is described as unbounded, and likely to bring the career of the celebrated artist there to a premature close. Mdlle. Noirmont lost no time in taking proceedings for assault, and the general expectation was that Mdme. Bernhardt would be condemned to fine and imprisonment, as she was also to be charged with insulting a public magistrate. Several gentlemen, it may be added, espoused the cause of Mdlle. Noirmont, and a couple of duels were spoken of.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

A paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies' was read at the Conference at the exhibition on July 27, by Mr. J. S. Jeans. The author began his paper by pointing out that this was a subject of almost equal interest to the colonies and the mother country—to the former because no other single influence could so materially aid their development, and to the mother country because she would, for a long time, be called upon to supply the greater part of the materials of construction, and because the colonies would take more of our home produce the more they were able to export themselves. The experience of the United States had shown that there was a close relation between railway facilities and the development of foreign trade, and that the more the exports were increased the greater was the volume of imports, although the two did not exactly nor necessarily run on all fours. Britain now imports over 125 million pounds' worth of food supplies, of which America furnishes fully 30 millions' worth. It is of great importance to England to endeavour to assist the colonies to take the place of the United States in this regard, because the United States were a hostile nation in commercial affairs, imposing, as they did, an average duty of 45 per cent. on the whole of their imports, with a view to the exclusion of foreign commodities. The railways of India provided for opening up about a half a million square miles, or rather over one-third of the whole, and the railways of Australia provided facilities for 280,000 square miles, or one-eleventh of the whole continent. The total mileage of railways now constructed in the British colonies was about 30,000 miles, being an average of one mile to every 7,379 of the population and every 269 miles of area. In the United Kingdom, there is one mile of railway to every 6½ miles of area, and in the United States one mile of railway to every 25 miles of area. If our colonies had the same relation of railway mileage to area as the United States, their total railway mileage would be upwards of 330,000 miles. The freight rates of our colonies were generally higher than those of Europe, but in India and in Canada they were lower

THE KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELDS.

The *Melbourne Argus'* special correspondent at Kimberly writes, under date June 19:—"Twelve months ago the population of Derby was only about 30, and as late as last December the number of whites in the district was only 177. Now, it would not be beyond the mark to estimate our floating and stationary population at 1,000 souls. Tents spring up and disappear every day, and more substancial edifices are also arising, or about to be commenced. Several men who have only been down from the fields about a fortnight, have started back again, taking with them, in some instances, leases for likely spots which they picked out, and even improved when they were up before. None of them seem to have a doubt of the reefing prospects, and more than one man amongst them can find strong backers when he has fixed upon a reef which promises well. No leads have yet been discovered, I believe; but we shall, no doubt, very soon have satisfactory news on this point. The fate of the alluvial diggings will hardly be ascertained till after the rainy season, which commences up there in the higher country in November. At present the scarcity of water for washing the dirt will be in the way of extensive working. The tendency of the gold appears to be to spread in this direction down the Margaret and Mary Rivers rather than down the Ord; but the country round Palm Springs, a little south of west of Mount Barrett, is exciting the attention of the miners. By all accounts this would be a suitable place to plant the town site, as it is almost the only permanent water in a central position, and is, I believe, otherwise well fitted for the purpose. Chinese immigration is still a source of apprehension. The Airlie brought 200 Chinese, who were booked for Hongkong, but who were anxious to land here. An inkling of their intention got abroad, and the white miners on board told the captain pretty plainly that they would not have them landed here. It is more than probable that should any Chinamen be landed here before any decision is arrived at below, the miners will take the law into their own hands. Now, one last word of advice to those who intend leaving for Kimberley at once. Punch's advice—Don't. Wait till September, when by the time you reach the diggings the rain will have commenced, or nearly so. Take provisions to last you till June or July, and you will do more and suffer less than by starting now and stopping up there for a twelvemonth. There is no doubt water will be found by very shallow sinking for drinkig purposes; but a man does not want to spend the time, when he might be prospecting, in digging wells. Amongst other necessaries to be taken up to field is limejuice. Fresh meat or game may not be always obtainable, and one very severe case of scurvy has already occurred."

A BOY WITH CAT'S EYES.

A strange case is now exciting the attention of the oculists of Chicago. Mrs. Quinn, of 471, Wells-street recently visited the State Eye and Ear Infirmary in company with her son, who possesses the peculiar power of seeing in the dark. Dr. Charles F. Sinclair, the specialist at that institution, was so struck with the case that he called in several other oculists to examine the freak. The boy was taken into a dark room and there various tests were made which prove beyond doubt that this is a genuine case. The eyeballs glistened like balls of fire, and upon a close examination it was found that the lad's eyes are formed much in the same manner that a cat's are. The larger portion of the iris is missing, only a small portion being visible on the outer side of each eye. When taken into a dark room an immediate expansion takes place which enables the boy to see perfectly. A strong light blinds him, and from this same peculiarity the boy is able to see objects at a distance with much more clearness than those close at hand. All the oculists are agreed that nothing can be done for the child.

THE LIBEL ON MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

On Monday, July 26th an action brought by Mr. Cyrus W. Field against Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default, came before the Middlesex Sheriff's Court, in Red Lion-Square, in order that damages might be assessed for two libels on the plaintiff, published in the defendant's newspaper. The case was heard before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Pollard, counsel for the plaintiff, said his client's name was well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as the Pioneer of Atlantic telegraphy. To his enterprise the public owed the construction of a cable which was carried out at a vast expenditure of his own money and that of his friends. The speculation ultimately resulted in the formation of the Anglo-American Cable Company, of which Mr. Cyrus Field had all along been a director, and had represented its interests solely and successfully in New York. Mr. Field was proprietor of the *New York Mail* and *Express*, and was one of the members of the American Associated Press, which was a body consisting of the seven leading newspaper proprietors in the United States. The defendant was also a member of that Association, but later on he was instrumental in bringing about the laying of the Mackay-Bennett Cable in opposition to those already existing. This latter company had offices in Cornhill for the collection and transmission of news, and on the 4th of February, 1885, the first libel complained of was sent through that medium as follows:—"London, Feb. 4th, 1885.—Mr. William Abbott, broker and operator, Token-house-yard, supported by many stockholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company, announces that at the Friday meeting of the directors of the company, he will introduce a resolution to expel Mr. Cyrus W. Field from the directorship, on the ground that he is unworthy of any position of confidence and trust." This telegram appeared in the *New York Herald* of the 5th of February. There never was such a resolution proposed, and there never was any intention to do so. It was, therefore, not only libellous, but utterly untrue in fact. There was a second libel sent on the 12th of the same month, and consisted of an extract from *Truth*, aggravated by a leading article calling attention to it. The telegram was in these terms:—"At a meeting of the company (meaning the Anglo-American Cable Company) held last week, Mr. William Abott moved that Mr. Cyrus W. Field should not be re-elected. This worthy philanthropist, it would appear, was concerned with Jay Gould in the issue of Wabash preference stock, on which sham dividends were paid until the British public had been induced to buy it, when it fell from 92, the issue price, to about 12. According to American newspapers, Mr. Cyrus Field made by this operation about one million sterling. In these circumstances Mr. Abbott was right in opposing the re-election of this gentleman." For these libels the plaintiff now claimed £10,000 damages. Subsequently Mr. Abbott apologized handsomely and *Truth* also. The *Financial News*, which had copied the telegram, likewise apologized, and the fact of these apologies having appeared was telegraphed by the American Associated Press, and was inserted in other American papers, but not in the *New York Herald*, showing that the defendant relying on his own wealth was regardless of the injury he had done to a fellow journalist. This was clearly a case in which nothing except exemplary damages would bring Mr. Bennett to a sense of his wrong-doing, or compensate Mr. Field for the injury he had sustained.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the plaintiff, was called and bore out the opening statement of his counsel. He stated that he was a special partner in the firm of Field, Lindley, and Co., the largest shippers of grain from America to Europe, and having agencies in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and other British and Continental ports. He was besides director of ten large corporations, seven of which were in America and three in London. For some years past he had spent more than half his time in England, where he had a great many friends. There was not a shadow of foundation for either of the libels, and they were calculated to do him immense injury.

A juror: Have you taken any action in America?

Mr. Field: Not yet; I am going to take other action by-and-by. The libel was originated here.

Mr. Pollard: The point is that the defendant sent over false intelligence by his own cable, which he neglected to contradict, and for that we seek redress.

Mr. James Maclean, London agent of the American Associated Press, produced the flimsies of three messages transmitted by him contradicting the the libellous publications in the *New York Herald*.

After deliberating for an hour and a quarter, the jury returned into Court and inquired whether they were to take into account the loss the plaintiff might have sustained in America.

The Under-Sheriff: To that I must reply, No.

Mr. Pollard: I think the jury have a perfect right to take it into consideration, because the libel could not have been published in America if it had not been sent over from the defendant's offices in Cornhill, where it was actually conceived.

The jury again retired and, after an absence of 15 minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £5,000.

THE APPROACHING TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Royal Mail steamship Nile, which sailed from Southampton on July 29th, took with it to Barbados the Eclipse Expedition. The expedition, which has been organized by a committee of the Royal Society, has been aided by funds supplied by the Society and by her Majesty's Treasury, and, being a Government expedition, will no doubt receive every kind of local assistance from the naval and colonial authorities in the West Indies, where the observations are to be made. With regard to the naval assistance to be rendered we may state that one of the last official acts of the Marquis of Ripon was to insure that this assistance should be as efficient as possible, for, as we shall show, without such effective assistance any properly combined plan of operations would be almost impossible.

We have mentioned the West Indies; we must now be a little more particular. We may consider the West India Islands to consist of three groups. The large islands—Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto Rico with the Bahamas, to the north; then a group of small islands extending from the Virgin Islands to Trinidad to the east of the larger group and running southward and almost reaching the coast of South America; and then a smaller group of islands still, fringing the coast to the westward. All these islands lie in the region of the northern trade winds. The second group of islands to which we have referred, lie to the windward of the others, the wind blowing almost constantly from the north-east; hence the second group are called the Windward Islands, while the first group have been called the Leeward Islands by the English, as the third were on their discovery by the Spaniards.

Now, on the 29th of August, the point at which the sun rises eclipsed lies slightly to the westward of the Windward Islands. The line of totality passes over two of these islands—Grenada and a small island to the north of it, Carriacou; it then sweeps gracefully across the North and South Atlantic until it again touches land near Benguela, in South Africa, in the afternoon. Hence, then, if any observations were to be made of the eclipse, either Grenada or Benguela, or both, were the points to be occupied. Inquiries set on foot more than a year ago showed that the chances of seeing anything at Benguela were very remote. That station, therefore, was given up, much to the chagrin, but with the entire concurrence, of Dr. Gill, her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, who was making the necessary preparation for an expedition from Cape Town.

The committee therefore had to fall back on Grenada, concerning which they had information of a somewhat encouraging kind, although the conditions are certainly by no means perfect, There the sun is low, as the eclipse occurs about an hour and a-half after sunrise, and, further, the island being situated in latitude 12 deg. north, the sun is vertical about the time of the eclipse, and, theoretically at all events, the pleasant trade winds should give way to calms and tropical downpours. In fact, theoretically speaking again, we are in the middle of the rainy season.

It is contended, however, that the rainy season is not so decided, and the sky is not so generally overcast, at Grenada as it is to the north and south. It is also urged that, there is only an approximation to the true tropical rain and cloud conditions. Enormous cumuli drift over the island and pour down their tribute of rain, but between these large cloud masses there are patches of perfectly clear blue sky. To meet these conditions, therefore, it is obvious that the observers must distribute themselves as widely as possible from each other; that one cloud should prevent observations by three instruments would bring discredit upon the whole plan of operations.

This brings us naturally to consider the local conditions of the Island of Grenada. Omitting Trinidad it is the most southern island of the Windward Group; it is about as large as the Isle of Man; its length from north to south is 24 miles, and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. It is of volcanic origin, and an irregular but continuous range of mountains runs from north to south, 3,000 feet being the greatest height reached.

The island, which was discovered by Columbus in 1498, is the headquarters of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, at present Governor Sendall. According to the census of 1881 it contained a population of 42,403 persons, of whom 835 were white and 41,568 coloured. The principal imports are fish, flour, meat, and rice from the British West Indies (depot places), wood from the United States, and dress materials from the United Kingdom. The exports consist of cocoa, cotton, spices, sugar, and rum, which are almost wholy sent to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports in 1885 was £138,105, and of the exports of domestic produce, £178,178. The greater part of the rum produced is consumed in the island. The chief port in the island is St. George's, at which steamers call pretty frequently. British coins, weights, and measures are in use, but doubloons and American gold coins also circulate.

Being full of hills and valleys, the island during the rainy season is traversed in all directions with rapid streams. Again, although of volcanic origin, it is densely wooded and is very picturesque in parts. All these are conditions which make road-building difficult and expensive, and in conquence of this we believe there are roads for vehicles—simple bridle-tracks radiate chiefly from St. George, the chief town and harbour on the south-west side of the island. It is not easy to see, therefore, how under these conditions seven or eight tons of instruments are to be rapidly conveyed to the windward side of the island. Here comes in the necessity for naval assistance. Captain Wharton, F. R. S., the Hydrographer of the Navy, a member of the eclipse committee, has proposed that at least three parties should be conveyed to their destination by sea, two stations in the south and one in the north having been selected by him where the anchorage is safe and landing easy under ordinary circumstances. This, of course, if it can be carried out, turns the road difficulty. We may mention, however, that the arrangements at present in contemplation are entirely provisional, and that the party on arriving at St. George has received orders to consult with the Governor, who resides at Grenada, and who has already assured the Royal Society, through the Colonial Office, of his entire sympathy with the objects of the expedition. There is little doubt that the Governor's local knowledge will make things easier than they seem to be at present.

We now come to another question. Why is it important that the eclipse should be observed? The reply is a simple one. There are probably 40 or 50 millions of stars in the heavens observable by our telescopes; all these stars are distant suns; when we examine our own sun as an exemplar of these 50 millions of more distant one, we find that the surface which we see acts as an impenetrable screen, preventing our seeing anything which is going on below; while, on the other hand, its brilliancy is so great that all the phenomena of the overlying atmosphere are put out, as it were, just as the light of the stars in put out by the intense illumination of our air; consequently we only see what is going on on a mere film—the photosphere—lying at a distance of 400,000 miles from the sun's centre. When the moon comes between us and the sun, the light of the surface to which we have referred is prevented from falling on our atmosphere, and we therefore can see everything which exists and is taking place outside the photosphere; we have, in fact, an opportunity of studying what is taking place physically and chemically, in the atmosphere of the nearest star.

The British and Indian Governments have aided eclipse expeditions in the years 1860, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1875, 1882, and 1883, and in all cases the additions to our knowledge have been enormous. We now know, in consequence of these observations, that the upper atmosphere of the sun may extend a million miles above the photosphere in an incandescent state; that mixed with these gases—some of which are known and others not—are other materials. There is evidence to show that this atmosphere changes in sympathy with the changes seen to occur on the sun's surface, phenomena taking the shape of sun-spots and prominences. Sometimes it is intensely bright and throws out long streamers, at other times it is dim and apparently more quiescent. Twenty other inquiries might be mentioned which are undertaken at such a time, but the point is that the information gained is gained not only for the sun, but for every star that shines; and this, then, is the justification for the eclipse expedition, and for the public money which is being spent on it. If it is worth while to get knowledge at all, this knowledge which enables us better to understand what is going on on all bodies outside the earth must assuredly not be neglected.—*Times*.

JEWEL FRAUDS.

There is consternation just now in the Palais Royal, and the jewellers of Paris have found themselves the dupes of what has not yet been pronounced to be a fraud. Last year they were the victims of a diamond fraud. The gems found at the Cape were more plentiful and of inferior quality to the genuine diamond of fifty years ago. The fire was less brilliant and the stones had a yellow tinge. An ingenious manipulator steeped them in a violent dye, and by some chemical process they came forth from the ordeal a pure and brilliant white. This industrious investigator received as the reward of his research a recompence of six months' imprisonment, and the Palais Royal jewellers were for the moment comforted. But now things are going wrong again. There are some splendid rubies in the market, whose genesis it is very difficult to account for. Tested chemically they answer the true definition of the Oriental ruby; analysis shows them to consist of all its constituents—and nothing else. The chemist is satisfied, but the expert has his doubts. The fire is not so brilliant, and there are certain yellow tones which the true gem has escaped. It is suspected that a difficult problem has been solved especially since it is found that these gems when broken up do not follow a regular line of cleavage—as a crystal should, but split in all directions. It is suspected that Swiss artificers have learned how to melt a number of small rubies and consolidate them into one. Ten carats weight of ruby sparks would be worth about ten shillings. One ruby of ten carats would be worth some hundreds of pounds. The subject is a serious one, and there are both chemical and legal difficulties in its treatment. Experts are now employed to ascertain how the thing is done, and then the judges will decide whether the process or sale amounts to fraud.

"FRENCH FASHIONS"—OR GERMAN?

The gradual Germanization of France has lately taken a new and alarming departure. In the last century, as every one knows, Germany, like the rest of the world, was a humble tributary to the art and taste of France. This tribute continued to be paid even while the other kind of tribute, the war milliards, was flowing in the other direction. But the current is now in a fair way to be reversed. It is in this wise. There are five leading "journals of fashion" published in Paris—namely, *La Saison*, *La Mode Universelle*, *Les Modes Parisiennes*, *Les Modes de la Saison*, and *La Mode de Paris*. They all belonged to the same proprietor, a M. Thiron, who, however, has lately died, and the whole concern has now been bought up by a German! This enterprising gentleman is making the most of his purchase. Take *La Saison*, for instance. A German edition is published at Berlin simultaneously with the French one at Paris; and as to this latter, although the actual printing is done in Paris, the designs and the engraving are all German. Nor is this all. Herr Lipperheide, the proprietor, does not scruple—so the French say—to puff German goods with which Paris is already inundated—"French silks," which are made at Crefeld, Limbach, and Fürth; "French textures," which are made at Elberfield and Augsburg; "French ribbons," which come from Barmen, and "French clothes" from Chemnitz and Schmoeln. That would be bad enough; but it is not the worst, for under cover of the "French mark," these same German goods are being actively pushed—thanks to the good offices of "French" journals of fashion—in Prussia, Austria, and America. Decidedly the astute Herr Lipperheide deserves, if all this be true, a handsome subvention from Prince Bismarck.

THE LATE KING LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA.

A correspondent of the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* sends to that journal a curious reminiscence of the late King Ludwig II. of Bavaria. During his first tour in the Forest Cantons the young Prince lodged for some days in the modest Gasthaus zum Wilhelm Tell at Burgten, in Canton Uri, the reputed birth-place of the legendary hero of Swiss liberation and of Schiller's play. He was so fascinated both with the land and the people, and especially for the venerable little Republic, that he determined, if it were possible, to be naturalized as a citizen of Uri. He promised the peasant senators that if he were elected, he would restore at his own sole cost the Tell's Kapelle on the Lake of the Four Cantons, and would commission the first masters in Munich to paint the new frescoes. He further engaged to erect a modern Colossus of Rhodes upon the site of Tell's famous Cup. His grandfather, King Ludwig I., was not a little scandalized at the proposals of the romantic heir and hope of the Royal house of Wittelsbach. The young Ludwig's friend and adviser in his negotiations with the authorities of Uri was no other than the learned Bundesrath Dubs, of Berne, the well-known writer on Swiss constitutional law and the Referendum. Dr. Dubs had at last to inform the Prince that nothing stood in the way of his obtaining the full burghership of Uri except his succession to the throne of Bavaria. The Landesgemeinde could accept him as Citizen Wittelsbach on no lighter term than his renunciation of his Bavarian nationality and all that was involved in it. The grant of a merely honorary citizenship was an innovation which the most democratic and most conservative of all the European states would not entertain. There was only one way by which the Prince could be adopted as an "Urner"—namely, by ceasing to be a Bavarian. If he could have brought himself to make this great renunciation, he would probably have been elected Landammann in the course of time, and his wealth and esthetic enthusiasm would have converted the modest little village capital, Altdorf, into a centre of art.

HOW THE GERMAN EMPEROR TRAVELS.

When the Emperor William travels, every possible measure is taken to provide for his comfort. The Emperor's special train consists of three saloon carriages connected with each other by a covered way. The Imperial carriage proper is richly hung with blue damask, and at one end there is a small compartment in which the Emperor likes to stand at the window when making short journeys. A small saloon next to this coupé contains a sofa and a spring seat opposite which is the Emperor's camp bed. Near the saloon is the study in which stands a desk with writing materials whose appearance shows good wear. Upon a bracket above the desk is a small model of the Column of Victory in Berlin. Adjacent to the study is a dressing-room fitted up with extreme care and good taste. A final room contains two small sofas, a leaf-table, and a large mirror. With the Emperor's own carriage is a carriage for his suite, and this is of course quite differently fitted up. It contains five or six apartments, each containing a table and two small couches. All the rooms are connected by telegraph with the Emperor's apartments. The carriages are provided with gas throughout.

FATAL DUELS.

A fatal duel has been fought at Klausenburg, in Transylvania. The combatants were a school inspector (M. Varady) and the principal of a teachers' college (M. Kozma). The former fell at the first shot, having received a bullet in the lower ribs. He was taken away in a dying state and shortly afterwards expired. There is great public excitement against M. Kozma, because his adversary had never in his life had a pistol in his hand, and had to be shown on the ground how to use the weapon.

A duel has been fought near Liege between M. Sauvage, a lieutenant of artillery and M. Prelle, an army surgeon. Four shots were exchanged, and at the last discharge M. Prelle was shot dead through the heart.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

It is not yet settled which of the late Leopold von Ranke's pupils shall write the life of the historian. At present the literary remains and correspondence of the deceased are being looked up. The correspondence will in all probability prove of remarkable interest, so extensive were Ranke's relationships with literary and scientific men of various countries. Letters from Macaulay, Carlyle, and Thiers to Ranke are included in the large collection, which will have to be classified and sifted. Ranke's letters to Goethe have been found at Weimar. In the historian's papers only one letter of Geothe's is said to have been discovered. It is written to Zelter, and in it Goethe asks where the young Professor Ranke is, and seeks information about him. Goethe and Ranke often exchanged ideas after this, though the former seldom corresponded. The richest treasure-trove for the future biographer will be found to be Ranke's correspondence with General Manteuffel. For thirty years the historian of Berlin and the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine were intimately associated. Since, too, Ranke used to correspond with two Prussian Kings, something of interest will certainly be found in that direction as well. Whatever Royal letters are published will, however, need the Emperor's imprimatur.

BOMBAY IMPORTS.—August 18.

From Liverpool.

China s—7 bales wall paper, C. Abdoolally; 2 hogsheads portwine, Cowasji Pestonji.

From Glasgow.

China s—5 bales printing paper, M. A. M. Surufally.

From London.

China s—2 cases brass lamps, H. M. Seedick.

Loodiana s—31 cases matches, A. Shaik Adam; 5 cases matches, Lyon and Co.; 9 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co,

Clan Gordan s—42 cases whisky, C. Bonnevialle.

From Venice.

Lombardy s—4 cases seed, Volkart Brothers.

Gwalior s—7 cases seed beads, Volkart Brothers.

From Genoa.

Manilla s—2 cases essence of peppermint and ginger, G. Jewanji and Co.

From Antwerp.

Dago s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 18.

For Liverpool.

Pharos s—101 bales wool, Nuthoo Lallji.

For Antwerp.

Regal s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,972 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Waverley s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sunbeam s—300 cwts gingelly seed, L. Kisonlal; 4,000 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat and 1,875 cwts mowra seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts mowra seed, D P. Batha and Co; 637 cwts barley, David Sassoon and Co.

For San Francisco.

Fairholm —1,000 tons old iron, Edward Bates and Co.

For Hongkong

Ancona s—125 bales cotton, and 275 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonji and Co.; 305 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 50 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co.; 314 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 50 bales twist, L. Chuttoo; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co.; 25 bales twist, N. J. Abraham; 120 bales twist, S. Abraham; 200 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 45 bales twist, Gunneshlal Shobhagmul, 25 bales twist, Virji Megi; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales twist, Haji Essac Ellias and Co.; 121 bales twist, Haji Adum Esmal and Co.; 50 bales twist, C. Mujonlal; 7 cwts peacock feathers, S. Hassum; 87 cases opium, P. and O. Co; 76 bales twist, G. Luchmondas; 137 bales twist, and 325 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talati and Co.; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 200 chests opium, E. D. Sasson and Co.; 66 chest opium, Tharia Topen; 50 bales twist, R. Habibhoy; 26 cwts shark fins, D. Dossa.

Bormida s—103 tons old iron, R. Tyebjee and Co; 29 bales twist, Hurridas Koreji; 35 bales twist, Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co; 321 bales twist, Central India S. W. Co; 64 bales twist, New Great Eastern S. and W. Co; 92 bales twist, Moolji Jaitha and Co; 65 bales twist, Bombay United S. and W. Co; 130 bales twist, Hormusji Dorabji; 20 bales twist, Colaba Land and Mill Co; 100 bales twist, City of Bombay Manufacturing Co; 49 bales twist, National S. and W. Co 44 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Limited.

For Shanghai.

Ancona s—135 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 25 bales twist, Ganneshlal Shobhagmul; 25 bales twist, N. J. Abraham; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 496 bales twist, and 43 bales piece-goods, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 88 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Tharia Topia.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, F. D. Petit; 10 bales twist, Colaba Land and Mill Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s—55 bales twist, J. Balloo, S. and W. Co.; 65 bales twist, Hormusji Dorabji; 28 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing, Co, Limited.

Ancona s—22 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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OF

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CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef, Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

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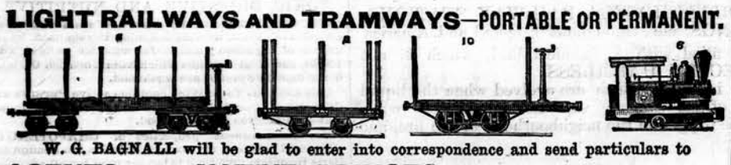

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

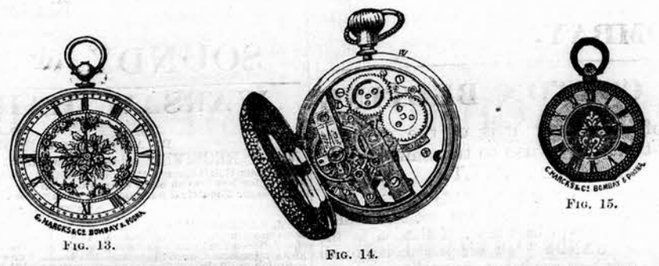

Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration	12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150 0
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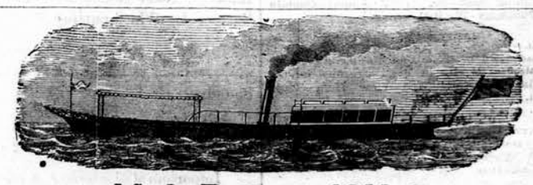

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